

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ABBIE HOFFMAN (SUMMARY)

PART 7 OF 26

BUFILES:100-449923 & 176-34

SUBJECT	ABBOTT H. HOFFMAN	
FILE	Hendquarters 100-4499:	13
SECTION	7OFI7	

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insmí	t the following is	Date: 2/24/70	·
,	•	(Type in plaintext or code)	•
	AIRTEL		#
		(Priority)	1
Ĭ		A.	
	TO:	DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449923)	
	FROM:	SAC, CHICAGO (100-45292) (P)	
		ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN SM - ANA (KEY ACTIVIST) (OO: NEW YORK)	
	JULIUS HO action of the distu	On 2/15/70, HOFFMAN was sentenced to 8 months, istances of contempt of court, by USDC Judge OFFMAN in Chicago. This sentence was for the captioned during the ARL trial arising out of orbances at the Democratic National Convention, 968, in Chicago.	
	to 5 year contempt the ARL s	On 2/20/70, Judge HOFFMAN sentenced captioned s and \$5000, fine to run concurrently with his sentence, upon his conviction for violation of tatute.	C
	jnil in C ARL sente	Captioned is presently confined to Cook County hicago, pending his appeal of the contempt and noe.	
	usuc, chi	Chicago will follow captioned's appeal in cago.	▲
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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/	Deleted under exemption(s) with no segregable material available for release to you.
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]	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
)	Documents originated vith another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.
-	Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the Fl to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).
-	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
)	For your information:





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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX 

NY 100-161445

Counterintelligence Recommendation

In view of the information set forth in the enclosed IHM regarding remunerations subject has received during the year 1969, in connection with public appearances, advances on his books and from the Realist Association, Inc., it is recommended that copies of this IHM be furnished to the Internal Revenue Service for their assistance concerning any investigation being conducted by that agency.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION New York, New York February 19, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. Bu file 100-449923 NY file 100-161445

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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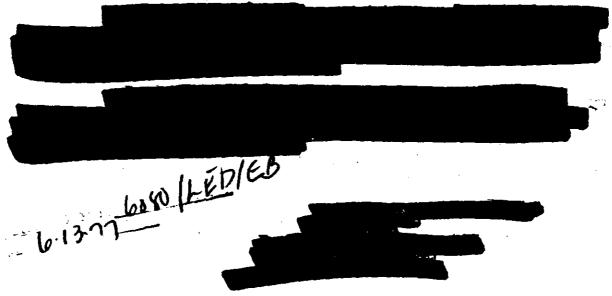
Abbott Howard Hoffman

All sources utilized in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past.

Abbot Howard Hoffman, also known as Abbie Hoffman, and his wife, Anita Hoffman, maintain their residence in the roof apartment located at 114-116 East 13th Street, New York, New York (NY).

Abbott Howard Hoffman has Social Security Number 030-28-6194.

that at that time the subject was self-employed as a writer from his residence.



This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-449923-203

ENGLOCURE

appearance that he made as a guest speaker at Richmond College, Staten Island, NY, on February 20, 1969, as part of an experimental class called a "commune"

Information furnished by the this memorandum is not to be made public without the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to

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The April, May and June, 1966, Assue of "Rights", a self-described publication of Md the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC), reflects that Paul Krassier, NY Editor of "The Realist", was a new member of the ECLC National Council.

A characterization of the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC), formerly known as the ECLC, is contained in the appendix hereto.

University College at Potsdam, NY, on March 4, 1969.

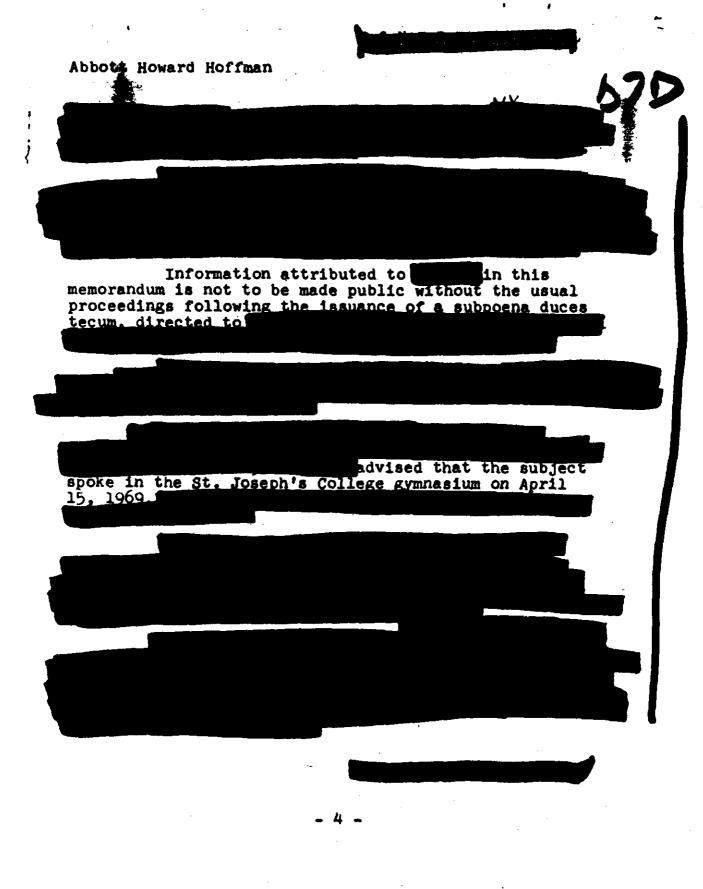
respective a speaking appearance the subject made at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, on March 16, 1969, the subject was not paid a fee by the college but was given some money taken up as a collection from among the students who were interested in giving to that purpose.

the was not familiar with the amount or money the subject might have received nor would there be any record of it anywhere at the college.

on March 17, 1969, as part of the school's, "Artists and Lecturers" series.

for a speaking appearance at the college on April 10, 1969,

A characterization of the BPP is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

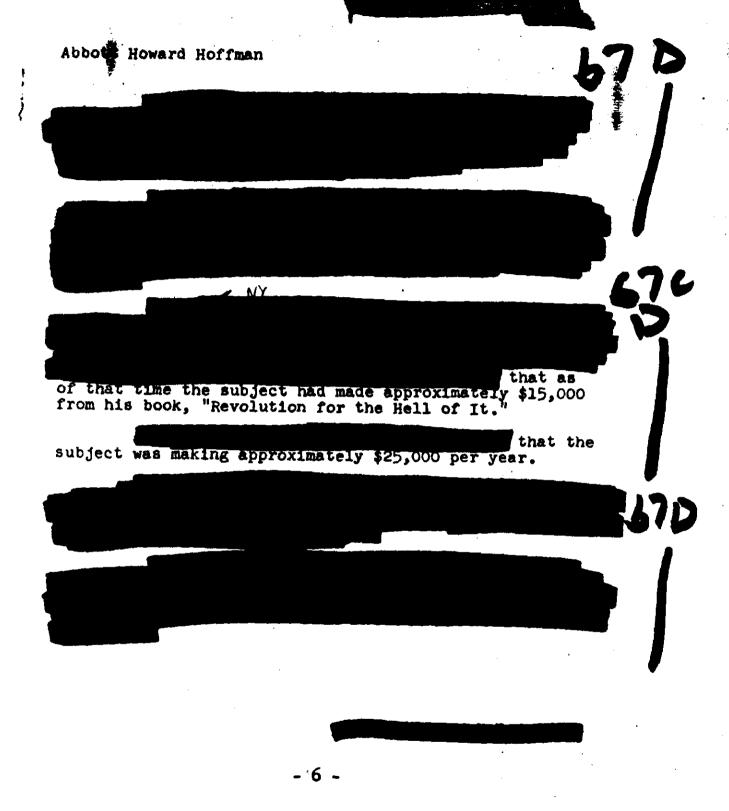


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university on April 28, 1969.

Student Union Building of Gonzaga University on April 29, 1969, under the auspices of the Associated Students of Gonzaga University

the North Dakota State University, Fargo, North Dakota, on April 30, 1969.



Information attributed to in this memorandum is not to be made public without the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoens duces tecum, directed to

an appearance as a speaker at the University of Hartford, Hartford, Connecticut, on September 17, 1969.

Cultural Committee at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County, Catonsville, Maryland, which organization had booked the subject and Paul Krassner for speaking appearances at the University on September 19, 1969,

October 14, 1969.

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to an audience of approximately 125 persons at Atwood Hall Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, on October 26, 1969.

were requested to donate \$1.00 each but was unable to provide any information concerning any money paid to the subject for his appearance.

hat the subject spoke at Lowell Lecture Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, on October 26, 1969.

n admission charge of \$1.50 was made and 1,200 persons attended the speech.

an appearance at Wisconsin State University, Superior, Wisconsin, on December 5, 1969.

APPENDIX

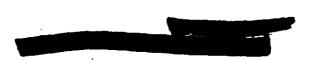
<u>l, </u>

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE, Formerly Known As Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., describes the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) as an organization whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It stated the ECLC was established in 1951, and "although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party."

"The New York Times" issue of April 1, 1968, contained an article reflecting the ECLC was changing its name to the National ECLC (NECLC) "to reflect our determination to develop a vital national civil liberties organization in all 50 states as rapidly as possible."

The "Newark Sunday News" of Newark, New Jersey, issue of April 20, 1969, contained an article showing the NECLC, of 25 East 26th Street, New York, New York, operates from its office an anti-war legal help organization for draft-age men, reservists and those on active duty.



APPENDIX

1,

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther", which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service", states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Franches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

Date: 3/2/70

Transmi	it the following in	(Type in plaintext or code)	
Via	AIRTEL	(Priority)	
<u>:</u>	~~	(), (v)	
	TO:	DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449923)	
	FROM :	SAC, CHICAGO (100-45292) (P)	
	SUBJECT:	ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka SM-AMA (Key Activist) (OO: New York)	
		ARL (Principal Subject) (00: Chicago)	19
N		Re Kansas City airtel dated 2/24/70.	
		During the recent ARL trial in Chicago, HOFFMAN in of the other defendants did schedule and make pearances and speaking engagements.	
		HOFFMAN was released from the Cook County Jail on /28/70, and in view of this it is possible he may his public appearances.	,
		Any information concerning speaking appearances of received by the Chicago Office will be promptly the Bureau and interested offices.	
; 	cc:/m 2766	J. 21.92 30-5036/AB	
(h	u (RM) 76-34 100-449923 -	- 30.
	2 - Kansa	s City [100-13574) (RM) ork (100-161445) (RM)	
1)/		4D (918)	
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e:	3/6/70	

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AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority)

TO:

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449923)

FROM:

SAC, <u>k</u>ansas city (100-13574)

RUC

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka SM - ANA (KEY ACTIVISŤ) ARL (PRINCIPAL SUBJECT)

OO CG

Re Kansas City Airtel to Bureau, 2/24/70; Chicago Airtel to Bureau, 3/2/70.

Mr. Telson Mr. Dal.

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Mr. Cor" Mr. F ::

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advised subject's speaking engagement, re-scheduled for 4/15/70 at Kansas State has been cancelled.

In view of the above information, no further investigation remains in the Kansas City Division and this case is considered RUC at this time.

(3 Bureau (RM)-(2-100-449923) (1-176-34)

EX-103

2 Chicago (RM) (176-28)

2 New York (RM) (100-161445)

<u>Nansas City (100-13574)</u>

REC 14

ce 91D (918) 11

Approved: gent in Charge

U. B. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 346-090 (11)

FBI Date: 3*/*5 /70 Transmit the following in (Type in plaintext or code) AIRTEL (Priority) DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449923)(176-34) TO: SAC, NEW YORK (100-161445)(176-6) (F) FROM: ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka SUBJECT: SM-ANA (KEY ACTIVIST) (OO: NEW YORK) ARL DATE 1-29-92 BY 58-5836/05 (PRINCIPAL SUBJECT) (OO: CHICAGO) Re Boston letter to NY dated 11/5/69. under SM-AN character advising that in September, 1969, she had no information at that time Public appearances on the part of the subject. Re Chicago teletypes to the Bureau dated 3/2/70 and 3/3/70 captioned "DAVID TYRE DELLINGER, aka, ET AL (Travel of Defendants), ARL-CONSPIRACY, 00: CHICAGO. For information of the Boston Office, referenced Chicago teletype, 3/2/70 disclosed defendant ABBOTT HOFFMAN, along with other defendants, and attorneys ordered admitted to Bond 2/28/70 by 7th Circuit Court of Appeals, Chicago and provision of bond is that defendants advise U. S. Marshal, Chicago of all travel distinations and changes thereof outside their states of residence. ₩ - Bureau (100-449923)(RM) (2 - 176-34) 2 - Boston (100-38603)(RM) 3 - Chicago (100-45292) (RM) 1 - New York (176-6)(42) 1 - New York MAR 6 1970

Approved: .

NY 100-161445

Referenced teletype also disclosed USA, Chicago has requested continuing coverage of Public appearances of defendants under Guidelines set forth in Chicago airtels to all continental Offices 4/15/69 and 5/29/69.

Referenced Chicago teletype of 3/3/70 disclosed subject obtained court approval for travel to Puerto Rico 3/3/70 through 3/8/70, at which time he would depart Puerto Rico for Chicago for meeting with his attorneys.



LEAD:

BOSTON:

AT BOSTON, MASS.

Will recontact the

SUBJECT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

		•	Date: 3/10	6/70	
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· · · · ·	AIRTEL		REGISTERED MAIL		
Via +			(Priority	,	1
			(100-449923)(176	-3 ⁴)	Bar
	ABBOTT SM-ANA	SAC, BOSTON (1 HOWARD HOFFMAN, TIVIST) Y)			
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	New Yor 3/2/70 ET AL (Re New York k, 8/25/69; and and 3/3/70, cap TRAVEL OF DEFEN	airtel to Bureau, Chicago teletype tioned, "DAVID TY DANTS) ARL-CONSPI	3/5/70; Boslet s to Bureau dat TRE DELLINGER, & TRACY, 00: Chi	ted ika; leago.
	defenda attorne Court o defenda	, referenced Ch nt ABBOTT HOFFM ys ordered admi f Appeals, Chic nts advise USM,	rmation of the Buicago teletype, 3 AN, along with ot tted to Bond 2/28 ago and provision Chicago of all t e their states of	3/2/70, disclose ther defendants, 3/70 by 7th Circ a of bond is the travel destinati	ed and a cuit
160	Burea 2-Buffa 3-Chica 2-Kansa 3-New Y	lo (RM) go (2-100-4529 s City (RM) ork (2-100-1614	3)(2-176-34)(RM) 2)(1-176-28)(RM) 45)(1-176-6)(RM)	100 - 44 MAR 17 1970	4923-20
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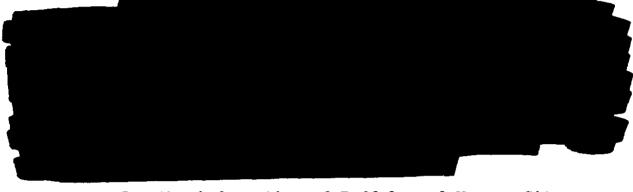
BS 100-38603

Retel also disclosed USA, Chicago has requested continuing coverage of Public appearances of defendants under Guidelines set forth in Chicago airtels to all continental offices, 4/15/69 and 5/29/69.

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For the information of Buffalo and Kansas City Offices, reboslet to New York, 8/25/69, set forth 4/70 HOFFMAN as follows:

Alfred New York, 4/7/70 (believed to be State University of New York)

Kansas State College, Pittsburgh, Kans., 4/15/70

State University of New York, Geneseo, N. Y., 4/30/70

LEAD

NEW YORK

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AT NEW YORK N

or subject

and advise appropriate offices.

SUBJECT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

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		F B (4,	REF 44	
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<u> </u>	TO:	DIRECTOR, FBI (100	-449923)	chr	17
	FROM:	SAC, NEW YORK (100	-161445) (P)		3
	SUBJECT:	ABBOTT HOWARD HOFF SM-ANA (KEY ACTIVIST) (00:NY)	MAN, aka		-/5/
N /	that he a Trial wil their own an articl	Enclosed herewith concerning an annound the other defended attempt to offset feature film of the cof "The Village Venclosed for the Chi-	uncement by ants in the legal expene trial as soice". Six	the subject Chicago Cons ses by makin et forth in copies of th	piracy g
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	5-Bureau (1-176- (1-176- (1-100- 3-Chicago	(Encs. 13) (RM) -34) (ABBOTT HOFFMAN -59) (JERRY RUBIN) -453851) (THE CONSPI	RACY)	29-12 57 54 5 8. 6) (RM)	D (
1	(1-176- (1-100- 1-New Yor 1-New Yor 1-New Yor	-39) (JERRY RUBIN) -47487) (THE CONSPIR rk (176-6) (ABBOTT H rk (176-9) (JERRY RU rk (100-166037) (THE	ACY) OFFMAN) (42) BIN) (42) CONSPIRACY	EX-103	22-206
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UNAED STATES DEPARTMENT OF CALICI

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York March 16, 1970

In Keply, Please Refer to

File Na Bufile 100-449923 NYfi 100-161445

HERI DATE 1-29-92 SEGRIGIAS

Abbott Howard Hoffman Security Matter - Anarchist

"The Village Voice", a New York City (NYC) weekly newspaper, in its March 12, 1970 issue on page 55, sets forth an article by Andrew Sarris entitled, "Films in Focus" which states in part as follows:

"FOR THE BENEFIT of readers who wish to be kept informed on where it's at, the following press release dated March 3; 1970 is reprinted in its entirety: 'Abbie Hoffman announced this morning (March 3) that he and other defendants in the Chicago conspiracy trial will attempt to offset legal expenses by making their own feature film of the trial.

"'Speaking on Alex Bennett's WMCA radio show,
Hoffman said the film will be called "The Seditious Movic"
("because we're not allowed to make seditious speeches").
It will star all seven defendants, their lawyers, and a
number of "sympathetic" celebrities including Dustin
Hoffman (no relation), he said.

"The Yippie leader revealed that he sent a telegram to Judge Julius Hoffman (also no relation) yesterday afternoon offering the judge \$100,000 to play himself in the film. The prosecutor and assistant prosecutor have also been offered money to appear.

"The picture will be directed by Nick Ray ("Rebel Without a Cause"), Hoffman (Abbie, that is) and Jerry Rubin, Abbie Hoffman said. It will be filmed this

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100-441703-208

ELICE OF CHE

MAR 25 1970

'spring in New York on a studio set that will be an exact replica of the Chicago courtroom where the trial took place.'

"The implications of such a press release strain the resources of the most speculative mind. re-enacting a judicial spectacle full of violent outbursts, poisonous prejudices, and the most lurid lapses of decorum would seem to be consistent with Abbie Hoffman's strategy of making political realities seem as grotesquely contrived and as predictably theatrical as a Punch-and-Judy show. And who is to say that he is ill-advised to treat his predicament with such levity? Sacco and Vanzetti were much more lovable than Abbie Hoffman, but they were judicially crucified just the same. The fact is that Abbie Hoffman and his co-defendants should never have been brought to trial at all on such filmsy evidence and on such nebulous charges. And that they should be denied bail as dangerous criminals at a time when the alleged murderers of the Mississippi civil rights workers were roaming around on their own recognizance indicates the rampant hypocrisy of the American judicial system. But what galls many otherwise sympathetic souls. about Hoffman is that he seems determined to exploit every misfortune to the greater glory of his own showbiz personality. Dear Abbie just won't behave like a professional victim with sad, mournful, hangdog expressions. There is no stoicism, no proletarian nobility, no heroic dignity in this clown of a thousand costumes. There will be no revolutionary songs about Abbie Hoffman, perhaps because Abbie knows enough about history to realize that the subjects of revolutionary songs seldom live long enough to sing them.

"There is a great deal of talk these days about the proper tactics for reform and revolution as if the unarmed and the outnumbered can ever prevail even with magical verbal potions from Havana or Hanoi. More likely, the white middle class radicals will indeed cash in their ideological images for the rich rewards of cultural one-upmanship while the blacks of all classes bear the full brunt of the backlash. It is hard to forget that Abbie Hoffman is at least partly responsible for making Nixon, Agnew, Mitchell, and Carswell such household words, and so long as Nixon is allowed to campaign against Abbie Hoffman

sollong will the Great Silent Majority continue to swell into terrifyingly Hitlerian hordes. As I have said, Abbie Hoffman doesn't belong in a courtroom or on the 🤄 political stump. He is a creature of the theatre, the cinema, the media. He should not be tried by judges, but rather reviewed by the gentlemen of the Fourth Estate. And was it so long ago that Eugene McCarthy's crusading children cut their hair before canvassing the New Hampshire voters? If anyone has found a better way to change conditions in America except by winning elections, then let that inspired innovator step forward and explain how. Somehow, I don't see that the antics of Abbie Hoffman are improving things, but I am talking as a citizen rather: than as a critic. As a critic, I am sorry that Abbie Hoffman was unable to get Groucho Marx for the role of Judge Hoffman. With Nicholas Ray at the helm, and Groucho Marx in his judge's robes, 'The Seditious Seven' might well have emerged as a mordant version of 'Duck Soup'. But as for changing people's minds and souls with a movie, forget it! Reliable observers tell me that Southern audiences give the murderous rednecks in 'Easy Rider' standing ovations for blowing up the noncomformist bikers."

	e following in _ AIRTEL	(Type in plaintext or code)
Via _		(Priority)
77-7-	TO:	DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449923) (176-34)
5	FROM:	SAC, NEW YORK (100-161445) (176-6)
	Subject:	ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka SM-ANA (KEY ACTIVIST) (OO:NY)
		ARL (PRINCIPAL SUBJECT) (OO:CG) 1-27-92 50-5R36/2-
	Bu - 3/16/	ReNyairtel to Bu, 3/5/70, and BSairtel to the 770, in captioned matters.
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ì	Tocated 1	n the NYC area to date.
		for any information to the bookings of subject and other Conspiracy
	relating 7 subject Bureau (2-176-	ror any information to the bookings of subject and other Conspiracy is. REC-28 100-449923-209
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165 455	relating 7 subject 2-l76- 1-Boston 3-Chicago (1-176- 1-New Yor 1-New Yor	(RM)— (100-38603) (INFO) (RM) (100-45292) (RM) (100-166037) (THE CONSPIRACY) (129 1970 (176-6) (42)

CONFIDERING HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED, TACEPT WHERE SHOWN JTHERWISE FBI Appropriate agencies in REASON FCIN II. 1 Date: 3/17/70 AND FIEL OFFICES DATE OF BEVIEW ADVIS BY ROUTING Transmit the following in (Type in plaintext or code) AIRTEL SEE REVERSE Via (Priority) SIDE FOR DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449923) TO: SAC, NEW YORK _100-161445)(P) FROM: SUBJECT: ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka SM-ANA (KEY ACTIVIST) (00: NEW YORK) Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM concerning an item which appears in Liberation News Service News Packet Number 239, dated 3/7/70 pertaining to the subject. Five copies of the LHM are enclosed for the Chicago Office. The enclosed LHM has been classified "Confidential" because of information furnished by the source, which, if disclosed, could result in the identification of the source which could have an adverse effect on the national defense interests of the country. The files of the New York Office contain no subversive information identifiable with IZAK HABER. estroyed - Bureau (Enc. 11)(RM) (1 - 176-34) (ABBOTT HOFFMAN) 2 - Chicago (176-28)(ABBOTT HOFFMAN)(Enc. 5)(RM) 1 - New York (176-6)(ABBOTT HOFFMAN)(42) New York (10) AGENCY: G-2, DNI, OSI, SEC. SER., STATE ENGLOSURE COPY AND COPY R.O (CO. CSO. CO) 10:0 DATE FORM 3/31/70 HOW FORW ت¥د Special Agent in Charge

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UC TED STATES DEPARTMENT OF USTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York March 17, 1970 CONFIDENTIAL

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Buf to 100-449923
NYffle 100-161445

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN SECURITY MATTER - ANARCHIST

67D

Mews Service (LNS), News Packet Number 239, dated March 7, 1970.

On page 10 of this News Packet, there appears an item entitled "From: Abbie Hoffman and Izak Haber", which states as follows:

"From ABBIE HOFFIAN and IZAK HABER --

"Please run this appeal in your underground paper for at least two weeks and if you can, four weeks. Abbie's name should be printed large for obvious reasons. You can do anything to the appeal if you think it will improve the quality. Thank you (Izak Haber) Yippie!

"HOW TO MAKE \$80 AND NOT SELL GRIT

"1. Do you know of any hustles, ways to cheat or f the telephone companies, alrlines, General Motors, government, Jackie Onassis, etc.?

DECLASSIFIED BY SPSRAN KAR

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY ROUTING,

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declassification

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100-449933 -210 ENGLOSURE

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN

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CONFIDENTIAL

- "2. Write and tell us about any Free stores, Free museums, Free schools, Free food, Free anything, FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS, in the communities you live in.
- "3. Tell us about your shoplifting, hitch-hiking, freighting, scrounging, panhandling, bumming methods you have used in this life and your past lives.
- "4. Write and tell us about your community's draft counseling services, breakfast for children programs, cheap stores, free money, free sex, or anything you feel will help to make a better YIPPIE survival manual.

"Also, if you send \$150.00 today, you will receive back \$300.00 after the fall of decadent capitalism.

"send all detailed information to: <u>Izak</u>
Haber, 3764 Tenth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10034

Yippie! ABBIE HOFFMAN

IZAK HABER

"(From LNS: We talked to Abbie about the above and he asks all undergound papers to help in this attempt to produce a new book which hopefully will be a nationwide version of the F--- the System booklet distributed in New York City and printed, in small type, in the back of REVOLUTION FOR THE HELL OF IT.)"

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APR 7 1970

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson Mr. DeLoach Mr. Walters. Mr. Mohr. Mr. Bishop_ Mr. Casper Mr. Callahan Mr. Conrad. Mr. Pelt Mr. Cale_ Mr. Rosen Mr. Sullivari Mr. Tavel Mr. Soyars Tele. Room Miss Holmes Miss Gandy.

NRØ13 NY PLAIN

5 30 PM URGENT 4-6-70 JJT

TO DIRECTOR 100-449923

> CHICAGO 176-28

KANSAS CITY 100-13574

FROM NEW YORK _ 100-161445

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, AKA SM-ANA KEY ACTIVIST OO NY

ARL PRINCIPAL SUBJECT 00 CG

RE KANSAS CITY AIRTEL TO BUREAU APRIL TWO LAST.

HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF

SUBJECT IS CONTEMPLATING APPEARANCE AT UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS ON APRIL EIGHT SEVENTY.

SUBJECT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

END

REM FBI WAH DC

REC- 128

FB!

Date: 4/3/70 Transmit the following in (Type in plaintext or code) AIRMAIL AIRTEL (Priority) DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449923) SAC, ALBANY (100-20590) (P) FROM: ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka RE: Abby Digger, Free, Abbe Hoffman Abbey Hoffman Abbie Hoffman Abbott Hoffman Abby Hoffman CO. 6946 Abner Hoffman 13. CRA, 644111 SM-ANA (KEY ACTIVIST) 4-8-70 (00: New York) ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN PRINCIPAL SUBJECT ARL (00: Chicago) Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM concerning subject who is to appear for a lecture at Skidmore College, Stratoga Springs, N.Y., on 4/16/70. copies of the LHM are designated for the Chicago and New York Offices. 9733-0 Copies of the LAM have also been furnished to U. S. Secret Service, Syracuse. 108th MIG, Albany, and USA, NDNY, Syracuse. Bureau (Encs.11) (RM) -chicago (100-17628) (Encs.2) (RM) 5 Al -New York (100-161445) (Encs.2) (RM) -Albana-1-100-19262 sub 17, Skidmore 503) 5 APR 6, 1970 5cc - clasticy 19/U-100-20156) (YIP) Sent . Special Agent in Charge

AL 100-20590

On 4/2/70,
Saratoga Springs, N.Y. PD, and
New York State Police, Saratoga Station,
Malta, New York, were advised of information contained in
the LHM.

The Albany Office will attempt to establish recorded coverage if full security is assured.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Albany, New York April 3, 1970

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN

advised that ABBIE HOFFMAN, one of the Chicago Seven will speak on April 16, 1970, at 8 PM, on the Skidmore College campus, Saratoga Springs, New York. HOFFMAN's topic has not been announced. He is being brought in by an ad hoc group of students seeking to establish a Skidmore College student lecture series. Skidmore, an all girl college, does have some male exchange students, including Colgate University exchange student STEVEN GOLDSTEIN who made the announcement that HOFFMAN would appear. The lecture will be open to the public.

that the lecture will be held in the Skidmore correge hall, Old Chapel Building, located on Spring and Regent Streets, on the old campus in Saratoga Springs. Capacity of this hall is eight hundred people. Admission cost is \$1.00 in advance, and \$1.50 at the door.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

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ADMINISTRATIVE

Individuals and organizations mentioned in this report were characterized where information was available and suitable to characterize the individuals and where Bureau approved characterizations were available to characterize the organizations.

The subject is the subject of an Anti-Riot Laws case, in which case Chicago is the Office of Origin.

The subject is also the subject of an Anti-Riot Laws case, in which case Washington Field is the Office of Origin.

The Chicago Office did not furnish the identity of the employee who received the information from AUSA RICHARD G. SCHULTZ on 3/20/69.

The Chicago Office did not furnish the identity of the employee who received the information from USA THOMAS FORAN on 4/9/69.

The Chicago Office did not furnish the identity of the employee who received the information from AUSA MICHAEL NASH on 2/26/70.

SA court of the criminal Court of the City of New York on 2/27/70.

SAS

the Press Conference in Washington, D.C., on 10/27/69.

The Miami Office did not furnish the identity of the employee who received the information from

OH 676710

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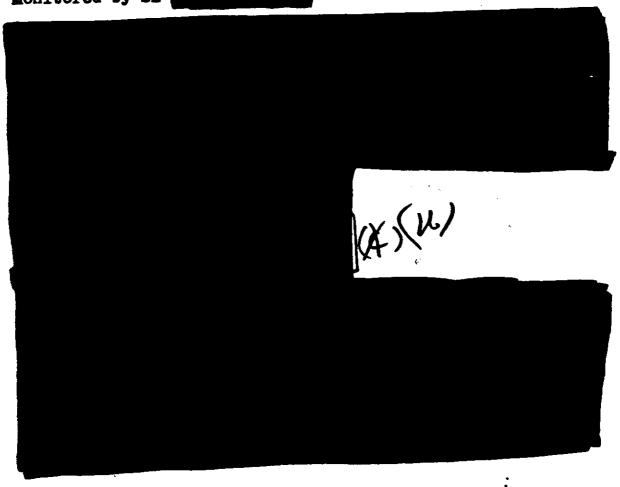
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MY 100-161445

ADMINISTRATIVE CONT'D

The MBC-TV television program aired on Channel 5, WMAQ, Chicago, Illinois, with moderator IRV KUPCINET was monitored by SE



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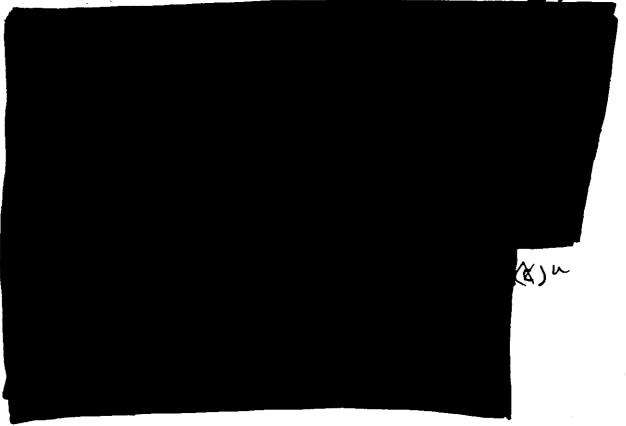
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MY 100-161445

67CD



<u>LEADS</u>

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. *(1) Will report subject's activities while in Chicago, Illinois, for trial in US District Court, in connection with his Anti-Riot Law indictment.

(2) Will follow and report on the status of the subject's conviction on 1/28/69, in the Cook County Courthouse, Chicago, Illinois, on the charge of resisting arrest during the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, Illinois, and which conviction was upheld by the Illinois Supreme Court on 3/24/70.

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LEADS CONT'D

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D.C. Will follow subject's appeal in the US Court of Appeals in connection with his conviction on 11/20/68, in the Court of General Sessions, Washington, D.C., on charge of defiling the American flag by wearing a shirt resembling the flag.

NEW YORK

4 Km 1975

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will follow and report upon the subject's activities in the NYC area.

-G-. COVER PAGE



NY 100-161445 CONFIDENTIAL
1. X Subject's name is included in the X Security Index or Agitator Index. 2. X The data appearing on the X Security Index Card Agitator Index Card are current.
3. Changes on the Security Index Card Agitator Index Card are necessary and Form FD-122 FD-997 submitted to the Bureau. 4. A suitable photograph is is not available. Date photograph was taken
Date photograph was taken
6.
0.16.168
7. X Subject previously interviewed (dates) 9/6/68 Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason)
when previously interviewed, he was evasive and made it clear he was on the opposite side of "things" to the FBI. In addition, he falsely claimed in a press conference on 9/18/68, that agents visited his every third day in NYC to obtain information concerning his activities and laughed at him when he asked whey they did not investigate police brutality in Chicago. Additional attempts to interview subject could possibly result in embarrassment to the Bureau.
8. This case no longer meets the Security Index Agitator Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation. 9. This case has been reevaluated in the light of the Security Index Agitator Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) his philosophy and activities portray him as an individual who would constitute a threat to the national defense of the country in time of a national emergency (Instant Report).
10. X Subject's SI card is tabbed X Priority I Priority II Priority III. Subject's activities warrant such tabbing because (state reasons) Subject is Priority I because his philosophy and activities portray him as an individual who would constitute a threat to the national defense of the country in time of a national emergency.
Joseph Age Do
CONFIDENTIAL

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D STATES DEPARTMENT OF J TICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. Bufile 100-449923 Director NYfile 100-161445 United States Secret Service Department of the Treasury Washington, D. C. 20220

April 13, 1970

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

Dear Sir:

Re:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

- 1. Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status. 2. Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other
- than legal means.
- 3. Ex Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U.S.
- 4. U.S. citizens or residents who defect from the U.S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
- 5. Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior:
 - (b) Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) Riprior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.

6. 🥅 Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bor	omb-making.
---	-------------

Photograph 🔀 has been furnished		
may be available through	 	
		· ·

Very truly yours,

Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s) (1) (RM) U. S. Secret Service , NYC (RM)

Enclosure(s) (1) (RM) pon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CONFLOENTIAL

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR CLASSIFICATION ACTION

Copy to:

1 - US Secret Service, NYC (RM)

Report of:

Date

4/13/70

Field Office File #:

100-161445

Tirle:

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN

DECLISATIFIED, BY 30 1/2 PWITE.

Character

SECURITY MATTER - ANARCHIST

Office: New York, New York

Bureau File #: 100-449923

CLASS. FEXT. BY SPSESSOR FOR THE PREVIEW 4/13/90

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Synopsis

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN maintains his residence in the roof apartment located at 114-116 East 13th Street, MYC, and is self-employed as a writer from his residence. On 2/18/70, subject was found guilty in the United States District Court, Chicago, Illinois, for violating the Federal Anti-Riot Statute for traveling in Interstate Commerce from outside the State of Illinois with intent to incite riots in Chicago, Illinois, during the Democratic National Convention in August, 1968, and on 2/20/70, he was sentenced to five years imprisonment and fined \$5,000. On 2/28/70, the United States Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit, Chicago, Illinois, ordered the subject released on \$25,000 bond. General activities set forth. Appearances of subject at various institutions of learning reported. SUBJECT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

-P-

DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUND

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF C ASS
DATE 2 122

A. Residence

present time the subject and his wife, ANITA HOFFMAN, continue

Classified by SP-165FMC
Declassify on OADR 91-0302;

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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NY 100-161445

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CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-161445

to maintain their residence in the roof apartment located at 114-116 East 13th Street, New York, New York.

that at that time, ANITA HOFFMAN was among those individuals comprising the Youth International Party (YIP), also known as Yippies, staff.

B. Employment

present time the subject is self-employed as a writer from his residence.

that the Movement Speakers Bureau (MSB) is also presently located in the office of the subject.

C. Finances

appearance at Wisconsin State University, Superior, Wisconsin, on December 5, 1969.

CONFIDENTIAL O

NY 100-161445

677

Information attributed to the proceedings following not to be made public without the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to

The April, May and June, 1966 issue of "Rights," a self-described publication of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC), reflects that PAUL KRASSNER, Editor of "The Realist," was a new member of the ECLC National Council.

A characterization of the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC), formerly known as the ECLC, is contained in the Appendix hereto.





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67

Information attributed to this report is not to be made public without the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to

hat STUART ALBERT was arrested on April 12, 1966, at Berkeley, California, along with other Progressive Labor Party (PLP) members while demonstrating in front of the Berkeley City Hall.

A characterization of the PLP is contained in the Appendix attached hereto.

that it was his understanding that each sponsoring organization of a Political Repression Conference held at the University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on January 17, 1970, made financial contributions to cover speakers fees and other expenses of the conference

by each of the approximately 15 sponsoring organization



677

appearance as a guest lecturer at the University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida, on February 1, 1970.

for speaking at the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland Armory, on February 8, 1970.

D. Arrests

(1) Federal Indictment, Chicago, Illinois

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On March 20, 1969, Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) RICHARD G. SCHULTZ, Northern District of Illinois (NDI), advised that at 2:30 pm, Central Standard Time, on March 20, 1969, Judge WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL accepted 17 indictments returned by a Federal Grand Jury in Chicago, Illinois, concerning disturbances in connection with the Democratic National Convention held in Chicago, Illinois, in August, 1968. The subject was among eight demonstrators indicted by the Federal Grand Jury.

United States Attorney (USA) THOMAS FORAN, NDI, advised on April 9, 1969, that on that date the subject was one of eight defendants arraigned in the courtroom of United States District Judge JULIUS H. HOFFMAN, NDI, Chicago, Illinois, in connection with disturbances at the Democratic National Convention (DNC) in Chicago, Illinois, in August, 1968. All of the defendants, including the subject, pled not guilty and a trial date was set for September 24, 1969.



CUNFICENTIAL

CUNTIDENTIAL

NY 100-161445

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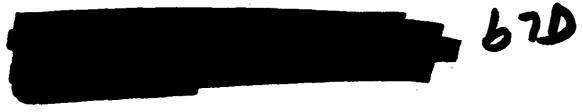
copy of the "New Mobilizer" issue number 1, which the source described as the newspaper of the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMCEWV).

The newspaper on Page 1, contained an article entitled "Fall Offensive to Culminate in Massive Demonstrations" which stated in part as follows:

"CHICAGO

"Rennie Davis, Dave Dellinger, Tom Hayden, John Froines, Abbie Hoffman, Jerry Rubin, Bobby Seale and Lee Weiner are now under federal indictment for 'criminal conspiracy'. The eight, all prominently a part of the mass demonstrations during the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, are the first persons to be charged with conspiracy under Title 18 of the Civil Rights Act of 1968. This makes it a felony to 'travel in interstate commerce...with the intent to incite, promote, encourage, participate in and carry on a riot...'

"Faced by a potently political challenge, the eight defendants have determined on a political response as well as a legal defense. Through their trial they will carry forward the first constitutional challenge to the anti-riot act. They intend, as well, to re-focus public attention on the root issues that brought them and thousands of others to Chicago and the Democratic National Convention: the War, racism, the widening power of the military-academic-industrial complex, the enfeeblement of the nation's political process. The eight refuse to be intimidated by the government's scare label of 'conspiracy' they call themselves The Conspiracy. And they confront one of the most ominous challenges to political liberty since the passing of Sen. Mc Carthy."





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A characterization of the SDS is contained in the Appendix hereto.



Characterizations of the MLF and "Liberation" magazine are contained in the Appendix hereto.

The "New York Daily News", a New York
City daily newspaper, in its January 10,
1966 issue contained an article entitled
"Word From the Left". The article identified
THONAS HAYDEN, 23, founder of the Leftist
SDS, as one of three Americans who defied
a State Department travel ban to spend ten
days in North Vietnam and who arrived at John
F. Kennedy Airport on the previous night.



on April 7, 1969, the National Office of SDS circulated a flyer in the Chicago



area calling for a demonstration at the Federal Building. Chicago. Illinois, on April 9, 1969.

the SDS was emphasizing support of BOBBY SEALE, Black Panther Party (BPP) Chairman because SDS felt Negroes will be the black vanguard of the revolution.

A characterization of the BPP is contained in the Appendix attached hereto.

LEE J. WEINER is identified in the "Chicago Daily News" of April 10, 1969, Page 1, as an Associate Professor of Sociology at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, and an anti-war activist in the Chicago area.

"The New York Times" in its December 24, 1969 issue on Page 11, contained an article by J. ANTHONY LUKAS entitled "First 'Chicago 7' Defendant Testifies".

This article which is datelined "Chicago, December 23," states in part as follows:

"Abbott Hoffman took the stand today in the Chicago conspiracy trial. He was the first of the seven defendants to do so.

"Under a barrage of Government objections, he tried to explain his views of youth culture, the generation gap, hippies, Yippies, guerrilla theater, the exorcism of the Pentagon and 'the politics of ectasy'.

"His long brown hair rippled down his back, his printed shirt was open two buttons down his chest, and his eyes mischieviously roved over the courtroom.



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"The coincidence of the surname shared by Mr. Hoffman and the trial judge, Julius J. Hoffman, has provoked comment in and out of court since the trial began. Early in the trial, Mr. Hoffman called the judge his 'illegitimate father' and renounced the name of Hoffman.

"So, when Leonard I. Weinglass, a defense attorney, began the examination this afternoon by asking him what his name was, he replied merely:

"'My name is Abbie. I'm an orphan of America'.

"Mr. Schultz asked that the record show that the defendant Hoffman was on the stand, and Judge Hoffman so ordered, noting that Hoffman was the name that appeared on the indictment.

"A similar argument developed when Mr. Weinglass asked where Mr. Hoffman lived.

"'I live in the Woodstock Nation,' he said. 'Woodstock Nation' is the title of a book Mr. Hoffman wrote this year. It takes its name from the upstate New York rock festival held last summer.

"Prosecutor Protests

"Mr. Schultz protested that the answer was not responsive. But Mr. Hoffman persisted.

"The Woodstock Nation, he explained, is not a place but a 'state of mind-- a nation of alienated young people which we carry around with us in our minds just as the Sioux Indians carried around the Sioux nation in their minds.'

"But Judge Hoffman interrupted to say, 'One address will be sufficient, nothing about philosophy or Indians, sir. You say Woodstock. Where is Woodstock?'



"'It's in my mind,' Mr. Hoffman said, 'but presently it's in the penitentiaries and institutions of a decaying system.'

"And so it went. Asked when he was born, the witness said that he was physically born in 1936 but that psychogically he was born in 1960.

"Under further questioning, Mr. Hoffman described himself as a 'cultural revolutionary' and defined that as someone trying to develop 'a new people in a new society.'"

On February 26, 1970, AUSA MICHAEL NASH made available a copy of a Judgment and Commitment and a Certificate of Contempt pertaining to United States of America v. ABBOTT H. HOFFMAN.

The Judgment and Commitment reflects that on February 14, 1970, the subject was found guilty of 23 individual and separate criminal contempts by Judge JULIUS J. HOFFMAN as specified in the Certificate of Contempt in that the subject during his trial which began on September 24, 1969, participated in continual disruptive outbursts in direct defiance of judicial authority and was committed to the custody of the Attorney General of the United States or his authorized representative for a period of eight months.

The "Sunday News", a New York City weekly newspaper in its February 15, 1970 issue on Page 3, contained an article entitled "Sentence 4 of Chi 7 for Contempt; Court Explodes After Case Goes to Jury".

This article which is datelined "Chicago, February 14 (Combined Services)" states in part as follows:

"The 100-day trial of the Chicago Seven went to the jury today and the judge immediately sentenced four defendants to lengthy terms for contempt.





"A screaming, sobbing melee broke out after Federal Judge Julius J. Hoffman, citing 'intolerable disruptions' and 'anarchy,' sentenced David T. Dellinger, 54--described by the prosecution as 'chief architect' of the riots--to 29 months and 16 days in prison on 32 counts of contempt.

"Third to be sentenced for contempt was Thomas E. Hayden, 29, a leader of the new left who drafted the founding document of the Students for a Democratic Society. He got 14 months and 14 days on 11 counts.

"Next was Abbott (Abbie) Hoffman, 32, the bushy-haired prophet of the Youth International Party (Yippies), whose courtroom antics, such as throwing kisses to the jury, became a staple of the trial. He got eight months on 23 counts of contempt. Judge Hoffman quoted Abbie Moffman as saying to him Feb. 4: 'You're a disgrace to the Jews.'"

The records of the United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois, reflect that the case entitled "The United States of America vs. David T. Dellinger, et al" commenced in the court of Judge JULIUS J. HOFFMAN, Chicago, Illinois, on September 24, 1969, and was in session until February 14, 1970, when the jury began deliberating upon evidence submitted during the course of the trial.

On February 18, 1970, the jury advised the court that they had reached a verdict in the case and stated that they found the subject not guilty on the charge of conspiracy and guilty on the charge that he did travel in interstate commerce from outside the State of Illinois with intent to incite, organize, promote and encourage a riot on or about August 26, 1968, August 27, 1968 and August 29, 1968, in Chicago, Illinois.

The "Daily News", a New York City daily newspaper in its February 19, 1970 issue on Page 2, contained an article entitled "5 of Chi 7 Guilty of Travel for Riot; But All Are Cleared on Plot Charges".



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This article which is datelined "Chicago, February 18, (UPI)" stated in part as follows:

"A Federal Court jury found all the defendants in the tumultuous trial of the Chicago Seven innocent today of conspiring to incite riots during the 1968 Democratic National Convention, but convicted five of crossing state lines with intent to incite riots.

"The jury of 10 women and two men returned its verdict after more than 41 hours of deliberations over five days. It came 21 weeks to the day after the militant anti-war protest leaders went on trial Sept. 24 before United States District Judge Julius J. Hoffman.

"Guilty verdicts on the intent-to-incite riot charges were returned against David T. Dellinger, 53, and Rennard C. (Rennie) Davis, 29, leaders of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam; Youth International Party leaders Abbott H. (Abbie) Hoffman, 32, and Jerry C. Rubin, 31; and Thomas E. Hayden, 29, a co-organizer of Students for a Democratic Society.

"University professors John R. Froines, 30, and Lee Weiner, 30, were acquitted on both counts against them. They were charged with plotting to firebomb an underground garage near convention headquarters.

"Hoffman did not immediately sentence the five convicted men. They face sentences of up to five years in prison and \$10,000 fines. All of the defendants already are in jail, serving contempt sentences. The sentences, which range up to almost 2½ years, were imposed Saturday and Sunday by the judge for courtroom disruptions during the 4½ month trial.

"Hoffman refused to grant bail after today's convictions.

"'I have determined they are dangerous men to have at large,' he said."





The records of the United States District Court, Chicago, Illinois, in the case entitled, "The United States of America vs. David T. Dellinger, et al" reflect that on February 20, 1970, Judge JULIUS J. HOFFMAN sentenced the subject to five years in the custody of the Attorney General of the United States or his designated representative and fined him \$5,000.00 plus court costs. Judge HOFFMAN in sentencing the subject, stated that the subject's past actions and his statements in court showed him to be clearly a dangerous person and accordingly, the subject was committed without bail.

The "Daily News", in its February 21, 1970 issue on Page 2, contained an article entitled, "Chi 5 Are Slapped with 2 Others 5s".

This article which is datelined "Chicago, February 20 (UPI)" stated in part as follows:

"U.S. District Court Judge Julius J. Hoffman pronounced sentences of five years in prison and \$5,000 fines today on five militant protest leaders convicted of crossing state lines to incite riots during the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

"The prison terms--ordered to run concurrently with terms already meted out to the five men for contempt of court--were the maximum allowable under the law. Hoffman could have imposed fines of \$10,000 each.

"The sentences were imposed on David T. Dellinger, 53, Rennard C. (Rennie) Davis, 29, Abbott (Abbie) Hoffman, 32, Jerry C. Rubin, 33, and Thomas E. Hayden, 29.

"The defendants smiled, clapped one another on the back and quipped with each other during the sentencing. Abbie Hoffman, yippie clown to the last, shouted to the judge as he was led away: "'It ain't whether you win or lose, Julie, it's how you play the game'.

"When the yippie leader was fined \$5,000, he interrupted: 'Judge, could you make that three and one half (meaning \$3,500)?'"



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"The East Village Other", a New York City weekly newspaper, in its March 10, 1970 issue on Page 4, contained an Jarticle by MIXE GOLD entitled "Chicago" which stated as follows:

"Cook County Jail isn't known for being one of America's more hospitable institutions. Not very remarkably, most of its inmates are black; most of them haven't been found guilty in a 'court of law' yet. The jail helps to find issues: most of the inmates are awaiting trial, they are too poor, too young and too black to afford the high bail set by the judge.

"Life in jail isn't like the T.V. suggests. The day after Abbie Hoffman was released from solitary confinement for calling a guard a pig, he risked being tossed back in the hole to smuggle the following message to his sisters and brothers:

"I've just been moved out of isolation, just so the newsmen could see me in the cage so clean and neat. It's unbelievable. I was told our pictures are all in every paper today as I predicted. The warden made a special deal with them. It's so obscene, just like I said in my closing statement: 'Delilah is waiting in the wings; our heads will be shaved, just like in Nazi Germany. Tomorrow we will sell the hair outside the prison walls.'

"I hear on the news now they are bragging they clipped twelve inches of hair off me. Jerry and I were dragged down four floors, but they don't tell that part.

"It was the bloodiest haircut in penal history. The newsmen that come through here are taken on a whirlwind smear tour with no conversation allowed between them and us. Everything they write about our stay is untrue and just public relations (obscene) carried on by the warden's staff.

"Jerry and I have lost a lot of weight. The food is unfit for human consumption. A system of informers and guards is always present in an attempt to ferret out information. This letter is even written at great risk because if anything is



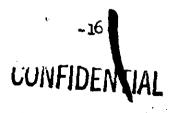
"known, I will get isolated and beaten again. Flash. But I must speak out. There are people in need of medical and psychiatric care who are not receiving it. If you're not in isolation like I was, there is a bad bed shortage. Last night my first night out, I was moved into Dave's ward, Dl. I sleep on the bench in the waiting room for there aren't enough beds.

"The warden had orders to cut off our hair now rather than wait until next week in the event we got bail and were let out on the street. The orders came from Sheriff Joe Woods personally we learned. Jerry and I had to be handcuffed to the chair. I began to understand for the first time why the barber shop poles are red, white and blue. Those colors have come to represent the sadism and brutality present in American thinking policy.

"All America is a prison. The President is a warden and the people are all inmates.
"Love Abbie

"P.S. I just saw the haircut story on t.v. and it is a total obscene lie. I never said anything that they said I did - except that 'it was an act of racism': They all want to make it sound cute but my longhaired brothers and sisters who understand the truth of this can see through their short-haired pig lies."

The records of the United States Court of Appeals Seventh Circuit, Chicago, Illinois, reflect that on February 28, 1970, the court on motions from the defendant, who was convicted in the United States District Court, Chicago, Illinois, on February 14, 1970, for contempt of court and was also convicted for violating the anti-riot statute ordered the defendant admitted to \$25,000.00 bond during the pendency of appeals in the matter. It was further ordered that the defendant notify the United States Marshal, Chicago, Illinois, of his destinations and each change thereof when traveling beyond the jurisdiction of his state of residence and not to depart from the Continental United States without permission of the court.





"The New York Times" in its March 1, 1970 issue on Page 1, contained an article by J. ANTHONY LUKAS entitled "Chicago 7 Freed on \$155,000 Bail"; US Court of Appeals Acts-Defendants Are Hailed After 2 Weeks in Jail".

This article which is datelined "Chicago, February 28" stated in part as follows:

"The seven defendants in the Chicago conspiracy trial were released from jail today in a total of \$155,000 bond.

"About five hours after the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit granted them bail, the seven men walked out of Chicago's Federal Building into a shouting crowd of supporters and newsmen.

"While traffic backed up, the defendants held an impromptu news conference in the middle of Jackson Boulevard. They then went across the street to Christ the King Lutheran Church for a more formal session.

"Brushing a hand over his newly cropped hair, Abbie Hoffman, one of the defendants, told newsmen: 'They're going to have to cut off more than hair to suppress the revolutionary fervor growing among young people. They're going to have to cut off our heads.'

"The defendants were released after one of their appeal attorneys posted \$15,500, the required 10 percent of the toxal bond, with United States Commissioner James T. Balog.

"Brought from their cells at Cook County Jail, where they have spent the last two weeks, the men appeared in Commissioner Balog's hearing room in the Federal Building.

"Commissioner Balog read the conditions of bond to the defendants, warning them that the conditions could be revised at the discretion of the Court of Appeals. He also warned them against 'seditious speech,' although he did not make clear what restrictions would be placed on the defendants' public speeches.



"Each defendant was ordered to list his 'home state' and instructed to inform the Federal marshal in Chicago any (time he left that state. All travel outside the continental limits of the United States is prohibited without prior approval. The court decision granting the defendants bond pending appeal was handed down by a special five-judge panel.

"The panel set \$25,000 bond each for the five defendants who were convicted of crossing state lines with intent to incite a riot--David T. Dellinger, Rennie C. Davis, Thomas E. Hayden, Jerry C. Rubin and Mr. Hoffman.

"Federal District Court Judge Julius J. Hoffman had denied bail for the defendants on both the riot and contempt charges, contending that they were 'dangerous men to be at large'.

"The bonds will stand until the Court of Appeals rules on the two sets of appeals facing it."

The "Chicago Daily News", a Chicago, Illinois, daily newspaper, in its March 2, 1970 issue on Page 5, contained an article by HENRY DE ZUTTER entitled "7 Will Take Their Trial to the People" which stated in part as follows:

"The Conspiracy 7, out of jail and in high spirits, are moving out of Chicago to launch an intensive campaign to bring the trial to the American people."

"The seven New Left spokesmen already are scheduling joint appearances in as many as 30 U.S. cities, where they will re-enact portions of the trial.

"Three of the defendants already are writing books about the trial. And, in their major project, all seven will play themselves in a color movie about the historic 42-month trial, to be directed by the three Yippie defendants, Abbie Hoffman, Jerry Rubin and Lee Weiner.



"They will be assisted by Nicholas Ray, veteran Hollywood director who directed James Dean in the film 'Rebel Without a Cause'.

"THE SEVEN are planning a whole series of related projects to raise money for their appeal and to exploit what they feel are the government's mistakes in bringing them to trial on charges of causing riots during the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

"Their initial effort, and last Chicago-based campaign, will be a drive to raise \$10,000 to bail out 30 of their cellmates in the County Jail.

"And all seven have pledged to stay together to 'conspire' to organize street demonstrations during the Republican and Democratic conventions in 1972.

"THESE ACTIVITIES were discussed at a lengthy and spirited meeting Saturday night in the Conrad-Hilton Hotel. The meeting was held only hours after the seven were released on bond on orders from the U.S. Court of Appeals.

"The seven were serving sentences for either causing conventions riots or for contempt of court".

(2) Arrests in New York City

A review of the records of the Criminal Court of the City of New York, Part 2B, Room 415, 100 Centre Street, New York City, on February 27, 1970, disclosed that the subject failed to appear in Part 2B of the Criminal Court on January 21, 1970, for trial in connection with his arrest by the New York City Police Department (NYCPD) on April 11, 1969, on charges of disorderly conduct, resisting arrest, harassment, obstructing governmental administration and simple assault.



These records further disclosed that a bench warrant was issued for the subject's arrest on January 21, 1970, for failing to appear in the court, but that the warrant was / stayed until May 12, 1970. If the subject does not appear for trial on May 12, 1970, the court can direct that the bench warrant be executed or stayed for another period of time.

A review of the records of the Criminal Court of the City of New York, Part 2B, Room 415, 100 Centre Street, New York City, on February 27, 1970, disclosed that the subject failed to appear in Part 2B of the Criminal Court, February 11, 1970, for trial in connection with his arrest at Columbia University, New York City, on April 30, 1968, by the NYCPD, on charges of criminal trespassing and resisting arrest.

These records further disclosed that a bench warrant was issued for the subject's arrest on February 11, 1970, for failing to appear in the court, but that the warrant was stayed on May 5, 1970. If the subject does not appear for trial on May 5, 1970, the court can direct that the bench warrant be executed or stayed for another period of time.

(3) Arrest in Washington, D.C.

On January 29, 1970 the Clerk's Office, District of Columbia Court of Appeals, washington, D.C., advised Special Agent (SA) to the United States vs. ABBOTT hat according HOFFMAN (case number 4865), the United States Court of Appeals, Washington, D.C., on December 2, 1969, granted an allowance of appeal on behalf of HOFFMAN in connection with his conviction on November 20, 1968, in the Court of General Sessions, Washington, D.C., on the charge of defiling the American flag by wearing a shirt resembling the flag and which conviction was upheld by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals on August 14, 1969.

The record also disclosed that on January 3, 1969, a certified copy of the record from the District Of Columbia Court of Appeals was forwarded to the United States Court of Appeals, Washington, D.C.

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On January 30, 1970, the Clerk's Office, United States Court of Appeals, Washington, D.C., advised SA that a motion was, at that time, pending before the court in the case entitled "Abbie Hoffman vs. The United States" (docket number 23514). It is stated that the petitioners have filed their briefs before the court in this matter.

(4) Arrest in Chicago, Illinois

On January 29, 1970,

Records, First Municipal District, Bond Court, Civic Center,
Chicago, Illinois, advised SA
reflect that after the conviction of the subject on January 28,
1969, in the Mass Arrest Court, Branch 47, Chicago, Illinois,
on the charge of resisting arrest during the DNC in Chicago,
Illinois, Judge KENNETH R. WENDT had granted until June 30,
1969, for the submission of motions by the defendant. Further,
that on July 9, 1969, the case was continued indefinitely, and
that as of January 29, 1970, no further action had been taken.

The "Chicago Tribune", a Chicago, Illinois, daily newspaper, in its March 25, 1970 issue on Page 15, contained an article entitled "Abbie Misdemeanor Conviction Is Uphled".

This article which is datelined "Springfield, Ill., March 23" stated as follows:

"Conviction of Abbie Hoffman, a co-defendant in the Chicago 7 conspiracy trial, for resisting arrest during the 1968 Democratic national convention was affirmed by the Illinois Supreme court today.

"Hoffman was arrested in a Chicago restaurant Aug. 28, 1968, after a woman complained he had a vulgarism written on his forehead.



"A Cook county Circuit court later acquitted Hoffman on a simultaneous charge of disorderly conduct.

"Gets Year's Probation

"Hoffman was sentenced to one year's probation, the first 35 days to be spent in the Bridewell, for resisting arrest. He claimed he was coerced into waiving his right to a jury trial by failure of the trial court to grant relief from alleged prejudicial publicity before his trial.

"The court today, however, said that statements made on television by an assistant Chicago corporation counsel merely dealt with Hoffman's disorderly conduct charge, and not the charge of resisting arrest."

E. Identification Record

An Identification Record under Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Number 590 640 G dated February 26, 1970, was received from the FBI Identification Division and is as follows:

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being possibly identical with subject of this record.

Director

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIC 20537 WASHINGTON, D.C.

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CONTRIBUTOR OF	NAME AND NUMBER	NTS. ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
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Notations indicated by are NOT based on fingerprints in FBI files but are listed only as investigative leads as being possibly identical with subject of this record. John Edgar Hoover

Director "



II. ACTIVITIES

A. Anti-War Demonstrations Washington, D.C., November 9-15, 1969

On October 27, 1969, Special Agents (SAS) of the FBI observed JERRY RUBIN and the subject hold a press conference at the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C.

At this press conference HOFFMAN indicated that the reason he appeared in Washington on that evening was to challenge the men responsible for the anti-riot law and their trial, to a fair fight. He identified these individuals as "JOHN BUTCHER MITCHELL, ADOLF HITLER JULIUS HOFFMAN, and SPIRO AGNEW." HOFFMAN also stated that after the mass march on the White House on November 15, 1969, they planned to march down Constitution Avenue to the Department of Justice at which time demands would be made that all conspiracy trials be stopped. HOFFMAN reiterated the fact that the theme of the march on November 15, 1969, would be to "Stop the War, Stop the Trial."

"The Quicksilver Times," a local underground type newspaper published in Washington, D.C., in its edition of October 29, to November 9, 1969, contained an article on Page 4, concerning a press conference held by ABBIE HOFFMAN and JERRY RUBIN at the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C., on October 27, 1969.

This article read in part as follows:

"The two joy boys of the hippie roadshow, ABBIE HOFFMAN and JERRY RUBIN played a one-night stand in the street theater outside the Department of Justice on Monday evening, October 27,...

"HOFFMAN and RUBIN are calling for a march of 500,00 people immediately after the Mobilization's program, from the Ellipse down Constitution Avenue to the 'Department of Injustice' where they will hold a massive 'free-in' and demand a stop of the trial and the war.



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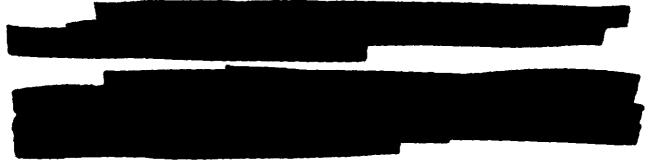
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". . . HOFFMAN said that the case (of the Conspiracy 8) cannot be fought in the courtroom of Chicago.

"It must be brought to Washington, D.C. - 'home of the real people who are trying us!'

"At the end of the press conference, HOFFMAN ran for the gigantic doors of the Justice Department and started pounding them with his boxing-glove fists, yelling 'come out, JOHN, come out now and fight!'"

that with regard to the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, demonstrations held in Washington, D.C., from November 9, 1969 through November 16, 1969, much of the activity centered at the Ambassador Hotel in Washington, D.C.



"The Washington Daily News," a local Washington, D.C. daily newspaper in its edition of November 13, 1969, contained an article on Page 2, entitled "Sat. Rally, SDS Promises GE March." This article stated that "yippie leaders ABBIE HOFFMAN and JERRY RUBIN announced in Chicago that a 'Stop the Trial' marchwell be held to protest the Chicago Riot Conspiracy Trial. They vowed to march whether they received a permit or not. So far, they have none."

B. Youth International Party

The "Los Angeles Free Press", a Los Angeles, California weekly newspaper, in its December 26 - January, 1970 issue on Pages 2 and 13, sets forth an article entitled "Yip Myth Becomes Reality."

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This article which is datelined "New York (LNS)" stated in part as follows:

"NEW YORK (LNS) -- QUESTION: When does a Yippie become a YIP?

"ANSWER: When SDS falls apart, when repression grows, and when the movement needs a new national organization.

"That is the basic logic which led many of the original founders of Yippie, bolstered by Michigan's White Panthers and other movement people, to have a weekend-long meeting in New York City recently.

"At the gathering, held Dec. 6-7 at the Underground Press Syndicate (UPS) loft just off Union Square, about 30 people took a few steps toward thetransformation of Yippie from myth to organization, from Yippie to Youth International Party.

"Several of the defendants and staff of The Conspiracy flew in from Chicago for the event -- they were known as 'The Cast of O'Hare' (in deference to Chicagos O'Hare International Airport). Jerry Rubin and Abbie Hoffman, probably the two people most closely associated with the Yippie myth, were on hand, a little more sober (not too much) and no less gutsy as a result of their indictment and courtroom experience. Tom Hayden and Rennie Davis weren't at the meeting, but they were reported to be interested in the idea of a new national organization.

"Abbie joked a lot, but he also talked about 'leadership'. He thinks the time has come for leaders to accept that responsibility. Jerry did not think YIP should write up a program -- 'kids know what they want' -- but he said YIP should provide kids all over with an organization to relate to.

"The people present at the meeting indicate the possible components of such a conglomerate -- though no structure has emerged yet."

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III. PUBLIC APPEARANCES

A. American University, Washington, D.C. November 9, 1969

"The Evening Star," a Washington, D.C. local newspaper, edition of November 10, 1969, contained an article on page A=3 entitled "Two Senators to Speak at Rally." This article stated that ABBIE HOFFMAN, one of the defendants in the Chicago trial, "spoke to about 1200 persons mostly students at American University on November 9, 1969. This article stated in part:

"Referring to the trial, HOFFMAN, a leader of the yippies, stated 'It's chilling now. It used to be comic...' He added that the prosecution is 'chilling on young people who want to oppose Government policy. They will think twice now before crossing a line or pressing their right to assemble to seek redress of grievances.'"

B. Rugers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, November 12, 1969 670

was held in the Rutgers Gymnasium at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, New Jersey, on the evening of November 12, 1969, for the purpose of listening to a speech by JERRY RUSIN.

that the subject arrived at the Rutgers Gymnasium at approximately 9:30 p.m. and spoke until 10:15 p.m.



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that the subject mentioned that JERRY RUBIN had been detained by the authorities in Chicago, Illinois, and would be unable to appear and that he had come in RUBIN's place.

that the subject's speech dealt largely with the trial in Chicago. He commented on how the trial was unfair, how the judge was a racist and how the entire situation was a fascist plot against them. He implied that BOBBY SEALE had been framed and that SEALE's and all of their rights had been denied. He concluded his comments by stating that he would see everyone in Washington, D.C. on November 15, 1959.

C. George Washington University, Washington, D.C., Wovember 14 and 15, 1969

An SA of the FPI observed the subject speak at a rally held behind the George Mashington University Library in Mashington, D.C. at 11:15 p.m. on November 14, 1969. The subject stated that "We will take violence in the streets and death by violence, rather than a white-collar job, a living death." MOFFMAM also urged the crowd to march on the Department of Justice at 5:00 p.m., on November 15, 1969, and stated "We will bicket Justice for three hours, and then we will pick it up and take it home with us."

"The Hatchet," a George Washington University student publication, in its edition dated November 17, 1959, contains an article on page 1 and 7 entitled "RUBIN, HOFFMAN Make Hit with Friday Night Crowd." The article stated that JERRY RUBIN and ABBIE HOFFMAN spoke behind the George Washington University Library on Friday night, November 14, 1969. The article stated in part:

"HOPFMAN, the hit of the long, bitterly cold night, opened with one of the most original statements of disillusion-ment of America...

"The main thrust of HOFFMAN's talk was a free swinging critique of contemporary America. He labeled American Foreign Policy as 'mostly senile and it sags, sags like the bellies of war veterans from the Silent Majority.' Elaborating on the Silent Majority, HOFFMAN defined it as the people who 'talk and don't do a (obscene) thing.'

"Concerning the weekend's activities, NOFFMAN continued that 'It is not just the war that is wrong with the country. We are not here just to end the war, we are here to bring it home.' He said that the war must be ended because it is distroying the young people of the country.

"HOFFMAN closed by saying, 'We will risk violence in the streets. We will come as a new generation dedicated to love. But to love we have to survive, and to survive we have to fight.'"

HOFFMAN spoke at George Vashington University in the early morning of November 15, 1969, to a crowd of approximately 2,000 persons. HOFFMAN spoke concerning the trial in Chicago, and stated that the "defendants in the trial need \$50,000 to bribe the Judge." He stated that the defendants had no chance because the establishment is going to get rid of the leaders one way or another. He used BOBBY STALE of the Black Panther Party as an example. He stated that their lawyers will wind up going to jail for defending them.

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D. Wisconsin State University, Superior, Wisconsin, December 5, 1969 170

that the 1969-1970 Lectures Committee of the Rothwell Student Center program Board of Wisconsin State University, Superior, Misconsin, scheduled an appearance of the subject at the university on November 17, 1969.

did not appear at the university on November 17, 1969, as scheduled because of bad air travel conditions from Chicago, Illinois.

at the Subject did appear at the Rothwell Student Center, Wisconsin State University, Superior, Wisconsin, on December 5, 1969, at which time he spoke to an audience of about 400 persons from the Duluth, Mimesota and Superior, Wisconsin area, and with about half of the individuals being lukewarm or inclined to support him.

that the subject delivered an attack against Government, the judicial system and education. He called for the establishment of a "new nation, dedicated to love".

at the brunt of the subject's attack was centered on the Chicago trial of eight persons, including himself, charged with conspiracy to incite riot during the Chicago convention. He referred to the trial as a "kangaroo court" and a "soap opera", stating it was the first time in the history of the United States Government th people were tried for a state of mind. He also stated Judge HOFFMAN chose the jury members rapidly and unfairly.

He stated the eight were being tried without evidence and would end up in prison just to scare the young meanle of the country, and he compared the trial to the annihilation of the Jews under the Nazi regime. He stated that out of the 150 seats available in the court room, only 12 were occupied by his friends. He said the rest were taken by FBI men, policemen and other agents, and stated these measures were taken so the defendants would be assured of a "fair and impartial trial."

that the subject hoasted of the fact that he has had 40 arrests in the past 10 years and has not "been put away yet", but said "we'll go to prison on this one." He stated, "Sometimes I think the Yippies are the only Americans left." He said they survive for free and do not work because there are no jobs worth doing. "why work?", he said. "Give people what they want... let the machines do it." He called capitalism "an economic jungle which has become obsolete," but later he appealed for "bread", the Yippie word for money.

E. Stanford University, Stanford, California, December 13, 1969

that the subject spoke at Dinkelspiel Auditorium on the Stanford University campus, Stanford, California, on the night of December 13, 1969, under the advertised sponsorship of the Student Mobilization Committee, The Resistance, The New University Conference, The Committee on New Politics, and Free Peoples Ree Music Company.

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hat the subject said that he came west to tell the people about the fascist trial in Chicago. He described Judge JULIUS HOFFMAN as a "real hanging judge", noting that he had convictions in 24 of his last 25 trials. He declared that Judge HOFFMAN is a racist and that the trial in Chicago represents 1984 fascism.

F. University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1970

all day Political Repression Conference (PRC) would be held on January 17, 1970, at Carnegie-Mellon University, and the University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, sponsored by student groups from both campuses and New Left movement organizations in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania area.

reconvened at the Common Facilities Building, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, at about 7:30 p.m., on that date with about 1500 persons in attendance and that the activities consisted of speeches by DAVID OWENS, Professor at the University of Pittsburgh, REGGIE SCHELL, Captain of the BPP in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the subject.

announced at the PRC that RENNIE DAVIS was to have appeared as a speaker but that the subject came as a substitute.

on January 17, 1970, SAS and observed the subject speak at the PRC held at the Common Facilities Building, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

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A tape recording was made of this speech, excerpts from which are set forth as follows:

"Actually, my name is Johnny Cash. pleasure to speak to the inmates at the Pittsburgh Penitentiary here. I'm miding in about a month and a half cause the seven is roing to be moving over to Leavenworth. You try to get him to come here and do a free concert. We'd appreciate that. Also send us a book on tunnels. We don't plan to stay in too long. You shouldn't clap so much. The wind's blowing this way. might get it. I'm sorry. I didn't mean to put you down like that. Rennie was sorry he couldn't come. He has to bone up because he's about to take the witness stand on one or two days. I took the stand and it's a very unusual trial because you're not able to say too much from the witness stand. They call it solf-serving There's a thing that, see, once you've said statements. that you're not guilty, you can't say it any more because that goes towards your defense or something like that. I a very unusual trial. Actually, everybody in this room is on trial along with us. It's the first time the Federal government, it's the first time the Federal sovernment has decided to legislate against a state of mind and it was a law, Strom Thurmond's tribute to Martin Luther King. was passed in about two and one-half hours and sent on to the last president, I forget his name. I ain't too political but (uh) he used to drink a lot, bick up dogs by (the ears, and (obscene) like that. Anywav, they passed this law. It's the Civil Rights Act, which in 1984, fascism, you get to know that if you are a civil rights worker or a political activist or cultural revolutionary or involved in the black liberation struggle, you get to go to prison under the Civil Rights Act. All of



a sudden, one day, April 12, 1968, everything that people have been doing for four months telling people to come to Chicago, all of a sudden on that date, it became illegal and people sometime think that we're on trial for kicking pigs or spitting on the sidewalk or threatening to hill (uh). I don't know how many of them were there. Daley, all those other people. We ain't charged with any of that stuff, charged with crossing state lines with the intention to incite a riot and a riot is defined by an act or threat of violence by one or more people in a crowd of three or more. Probably it's already hammened here about sixteen times and you wouldn't know it cause it's very (uh), it's a conspiracy after all. You know - secret. Secondly, secondly (uh), conspiracy, you have it in your heads watch all those World War II movies. Conspiracy's something you sit in a dark closet with a candle and you go bsst, psst, You know, and you look at all those bluebrints and then you figure it out. The (uh) night before we were arraigned last April, a year after, almost a year after Chicago happened, we were introduced to each other for the first time. Many of us hadn't met each other, but that's (uh), that's the nature of conspiracy. But we had Dave Dellinger, a pacifist, if you're an antiwar movement, it's good to have at least one of them. We got Doctor John Freines, from Eugene, Oregon, a chemist. You can bet your (obscene) you gotta have a (obscene) chemist. Pennie Davis, we got him in a trade with Hanoi Pose. He's a Rennie's the closest thing we got to an American. It was at a 4-H club. Tom Hayden, Berkeley, Jerry Rubin, I met him. Weiner, he happened to stroll in the bark, got thrown in, they had to have a local guy from Chicago, and then, of course, there was Bobby Seale. That was the most surprised of all. Bobby Seale didn't know (uh) till the day before he came to Chicago, that he was actually coming. The evidence against Bobby Seale was three lines out of a fifteen minute speech he gavein Lincoln Park one night and an airplane ticket showed he crossed state lines. That was more evidence than against some of the defendants. But you start to learn



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" if you plow into this case that evidence is not what this case is about, and Bobby Seale was in there for a very important reason, because in order to attack a broad range protest movement, black liberation struggle just couldn't be left out, you had to have one of them. They didn't have a woman, and we were kind of disappointed, so (uh) you know (uh) it wasn't our fault. I mean I know about male chauvinism and all that (obscene). You can blame it on Attorney General Mitchell. I been trying to get into women's liberation for over a year cause that's where the girls are. I just love that. Can't. Let's get back to the movies. You're thinking kid, you never know where it's coming from. Bobby Seale said in his speech, 'let me talk to you agents out there.' Like they have these speeches, like right here, this speech is being recorded by a number of FBI agents. We found out at the trial that the closer you get to Washington, D.C., the more FBI agents are in the room, and Pittsburgh is not too far so there are probably about five or six FBI agents here. As a matter of fact, they don't need them because live testimony has been subpoenaed evidence from underground but they's underground. Actually, they're just undercover informants. Regular newsmen, like this guy in San Diego. He was an editor of a television news station there, had been an FBI informant for the past three years, code name Cairo. about a book I read Louis Goldsburg of the justice of the peace in New York. His code name was dinston. They all have these code names, just like (uh) from all those old movies in the 1940's. You know, I was a communist for the FBI, and that sort of stuff. I should do it, it's my duty to my country. I was once on Lexington Avenue and 125th Street and I saw the United States flag with a corner touching the ground and I also saw a red flag with a hammer and sickle and I decided then that I should save my country.



"You also believe in wide seat belts. I came here to give heavy testimony like, yes (uh), Tom Hayden spoke to a meeting of the Resistance. Does the Resistance believe in violence? Yes. What kind of violence? One of their members advocated handcuffing himself to a fence. violence, at the trial violence is synonomous with everything doesn't like and since this is the most violent (obscene) country in the world it sees everything going on as violent. So, homosexuality, obscenities, I mean (uh), (obscene) is about equal to license practice. They presented against us 57 Government witnesses, not one of whom is what you'd call people. I mean they had something like 32 Chicago policemen, 15 FBI agents, two Army Intelligence officers. three guys from Secret Service, and a guy from Naval Intelligence, and all these were just some of the forces of the intelligence gathering in Chicago. It was maybe the with a number of undercover informants, but they all, and I'll tell you, they have informants. You would know them right off if you were talking to them. I mean they ain't Tiny Tim, unless they wear wigs, they're not going to go out to 28th and Cicero. I don't know that the place is around here where the Neanderthals all hang out. They're not going to go play golf or go to the American Legion clubs with hair this long - they-re not going to do it. They look like if you've, if you've seen old movies like grade B Hollywood movies with high school kids necking in the back of like 55 - 56That's the way these undercover agents look. All are over 6'5" and weigh 240 pounds. They all have those weird sideburns and the weird glasses. You know. Gee, I hope this has been a groovin here killing pigs, and they ought to Furthermore, the Government tries to these witnesses and who told and fabricated a story about what happened in Chicago - or what happened at Chicago, because



Chicago, since that time and because of five or ten thousand brave young people were ready to risk a threat of death to get their politics up into the street where the decisions are made in this country. Well, Chicago, is an event in time and space and not a place and (uh), you think about that, you go around the country and people say were you in Chicago, they don't mean were you swimming in Lake Michigan. You know what I mean. They mean a certain event and it's because of that event and what happened that there's no political party that's going to hold a convention in a major city in a pig empire for the rest of the future, I mean (uh) you just think about it for a while. The Republican Party is never going to have a convention in Pittsburgh. They're never going to have a convention in Washington, Atlantic City, or New York. The only place they are going to be allowed to have a convention is in Hawaii, which is the center of the military empire. You think about it. Because of how this country has moved eastward into Asia, into Southeast Asia, Hawaii is where all political conventions are going to be, they'll be broadcast via remote control television to the rest of the people. That's kind of a very subtle fascism, where you can't go and exert what you want to say at the point at which decisions are being made. You see, everybody goes down my street at the commuter protest down near the phallic on the Potomac there - that gigantic monument. a law in Washington by the way, that you can't build any structure higher than that monument. You come up all kinds of Freudian symbolism...

"We've learned that if you ever get involved, the courts analyze their role in America and the fact that they keep the people in power, in power, and we people they don't want and this is a political conference on repression, I don't know. So we want to delegitimize the authority cause there's always a of our power, the mover of the people and the Powers of the 1970s and the future. Forget the power of the 1950s and

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whe attempt to bring that power back and the authority that it represents and we have to regard that constantly as the illegitimate authority and constantly go on the offense. That's why nobody changes the way they dress, nobody changes the way they talk, the way they carry on in the courtroom offensive. Never recognize this authority as legitimate. Now vou'd swear we rigged this (obscene) judge. I mean they made movies vou'd swear we out of it. They been looking up all over the country for the past three months and they can't find another he's beyond the generation gap. one like him. This guy, he's about 75 years old. His last 44 jury trials will give you some idea of what we're up against. Never mind the laws, never mind the prosecutor betting their political careers on this, never mind the computer in Washington and the FBI agents who have a special key and goes out and it's a real fright when you think about it this (obscene) problem. Every time a witness comes on and gives his name and address there's an FBI agent who, first from the first week. Anyway it goes like this: He can't understand then he just yawns a little

and gets out a little gold ring, a key, and kinda outside the room and out the door and down to the 15th floor there's a special crew assembled and they write down the information who that witness is. Trite to Washington and in five or ten minutes, he slips back into the room carrying a little brown folder like this, just sneaking in along the side. If you see this guy, you just sit there. You wouldn't even know - this is the most frightening thing about the trial. He hits on three out of four witnesses whether they're factory workers or chairmen of a bw school in Los Angeles, whether it's a rock singer. No matter who it is, he hits on three out of

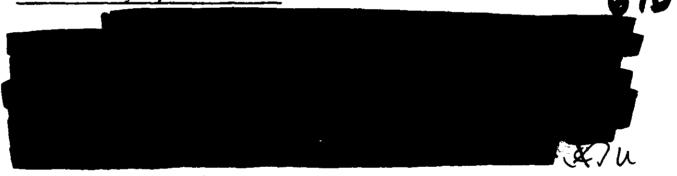
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"four witnesses and they got folders on everybody. So, also I forgot about the other thing our aim is and this is heavy because political trials - this is very difficult to understand. I mean, we'll come in and there will be legal experts who will come in

This is the greatest trial since Socrates. It's the most important since Jesus
I'll say, hey man, do you know any winners? Tin, I mean win, win the (obscene) case and to win and to win it______.

G. University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida, February 1, 1970



HOFFMAN appeared at the University of Miami, as scheduled, on the evening of February 1, 1970. Campus activists had banded together to provide him with security. Antagonists, among whom were a number of Cuban students, taunted and disrupted HOFFMAN in his speech. Tomatoes and bags of flour were tossed. The turmoil that they created resulted in HOFFMAN terminating his lecture.

advised that ABBIE HOFFMAN was a guest lecturer at the University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida, on the evening of February 1, 1970. HOFFMAN was booked by the University Lecture Series, a part of the Undergraduate Student Government.



The lecture commenced at 9:00 p.m., on the outside patio of the Student Union Building, located on campus. It ended at 10:15 p.m. Approximately 2500 were in attendance.

When HOFFMAN was first introduced, shouts, jeers, catcalls, and whistles voiced the disapproval of HOFFMAN's appearance by the majority of the audience. The only support given HOFFMAN was from a group of campus activists who had positioned themselves near the speaker's platform.

Turmoil, disruption and confusion marked HOFFMAN's speech. Tomatoes, and bags of flour were tossed by students in disagreement with HOFFMAN and his philosophy. HOFFMAN's remarks, for the most part, consisted of answering detractors and those who interrupted. His speech had no continuity.

HOFFMAN, in his remarks, and in a jesting manner, as most of them were, stated he was a communist. To an inquiry as to how much he was being paid, he replied \$2,000, and that you can even make money being a communist. A member of the audience suggested he might send HOFFMAN a bomb, to which he replied that that would be good and that it should be mailed to "Dear Abbie" in Chicago, and that he would open it in the courtroom. In another remark, HOFFMAN wondered how there could be a conspiracy if none of the eight defendants had ever seen one another to conspire. He also voiced what he considered an injustice that witnesses for a defendant cannot be questioned by the defendant's lawyer, although the prosecutor can question anyone whom he wants before he enters the court. In another remark, HOFFMAN stated the courtroom was filled with FBI Agents getting names of defense witnesses and then hurrying to get information about them for the prosecutor.

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HOFFMAN spent most of his time answering his detractors and did not get into any formal talk. The atmosphere, it appeared, caused HOFFMAN to cut short his remarks and end the lecture before he actually intended to.

advised that he personally attended the speaking engagement of HOFFMAN at the University of Miami on the evening of February 1, 1970.

dvised that there was much confusion on the platform during the time that HOFFMAN was attempting to speak, coupled with considerable heckling from the audience. His attempted speech was interspersed on numerous occasions by other persons attempting to quiet the crowd so that he could proceed without interruption, however, these efforts were generally unsuccessful.

Regarding statements made by HOFFMAN, dvised that although there were some obscenities dispersed during HOFFMAN's speech, both by him and persons in the audience, nothing transpired which he considered to be a violation of any local statute, and there was no indication that HOFFMAN was attempting to incite the audience.

He advised further that the speech, in itself lacked continuity, and, in fact, it was nothing more than "a shouting contest" between HOFFMAN and persons in the audience. After it had become obvious that HOFFMAN would be unable to deliver his speech without interruption, he left the stage in disgust.



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The "Miami News", a Miami, Florida daily newspaper, in its February 2, 1970 issue contained an article by IAN GLASS entitled "Dear Abbie; Advice for Yippie at stormy U-M talk: Duck!", which stated in part as follows:

"Abbie Hoffman, leader of the Yippies, ducked tomatoes and flour-filled bags hurled at him as he addressed a crowd of 3,000 at the University of Miami Student Union patio last night.

"Hoffman, with a fringed buckskin coat wrapped non-chalantly around his shoulders, threw back a few well-chosen four-letter words.

"Hostility between the 33-year-old Hoffman and a certain section of the audience became so tense at one point that Student Union officials bundled TV reporters Tom Regalado and Alan Facemire off the stage.

"As their spotlight beamed on the gum-chewing Hoffman, his wife Anita, cried, 'You're making him a target!'

"Thereafter, Hoffman, his long hair tied in a knot in back, spoke from a darkened stage. Boos from opponents were intermingled with chants of *Power to the people' from supporters.

"The egg and flour missiles are believed to have come from a group of Cuban exile students. 'There are about 50 of us in the audience,' one of them said.

"Hoffman, on trial with seven others in Chicago for conspiring to start a riot at the 1968 National Democratic Convention, spent yesterday in Miami begging funds to boost their legal defense fund. The trial resumed today.



"Hoffman said the university was paying him \$2,000 for last night's one-hour speech, and more than \$300 was collected earlier in a crowded, pass-the-hat get together at the Miami Beach home of dentist Dr. Philip Stern.

"The money may very well be needed in about three weeks when the Chicago jury recesses, Hoffman implied.

"He believes there will be a hung jury, but the eight will be jailed for contempt, anyway. 'Whichever way, the rule will be a victory for the people.'

"'The jurors are the ones I'm sorry for', said Hoffman. 'They haven't been able to do anything, even read a newspaper, for six months.

"'They can only make love under the gaze of a U.S. marshal.'

"He described as 'Nazi Germany all over again, an armed camp' and the trial judge, Julius Hoffman, as Mr. Magoo. 'The trial's a farce - like 800 movies going at once.'

"The police he referred to only as 'pigs.' He said, 'They like to be called pigs. They pat their fat bellies and say, "Look, U.S. grade 1."'

"'We've spent a quarter-of-a-million dollars on the trial already, said Hoffman, adding that a permanent staff of 20 Yippies, plus 50 to 100 volunteers have traveled a million miles drumming up financial support - 'bread.'

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"'I'm glad my mother and father are here,' he said, pointing to his parents who had driven down from a Hollywood vacation.

"'When I told my mother I was going to Chicago to lead a demonstration against the Democratic convention, all she said was. "Dress warm."'

"Said Hoffman: 'We need all the support you can give us. All of your freedoms are involved. We are being tried for a state of mind.

"'Our appearance is what created the riots in Chicago. We are a constant confrontation with The Establishment, said the Yippie leader, his frizzy hair standing on end as if a magnet were suspended over his head.

"Through it all, Hoffman's pretty young bride, Anita, stood near him. 'I never talk at these things,' she said. 'Abbie does it so much better.'"

The "Miami Herald", a Miami, Florida daily newspaper, in its February 2, 1970 issue contained an article by PAUL LEVINE entitled "'Court Jester' Abbie Hoffman Urges Yippiedom for Miami" which stated in part as follows:

"Smiling Abbie Hoffman, the frizzy haired exponent of 'Revolution for the Hell of it,' abandoned his grim Chicago courtoom for a laughing trip to Miami over the weekend.

"Hoffman, permanent court jester and sometimes philosopher of the youth movement, urged eager Miami child revolutionaries to start a Yippie chapter of their own.

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"Hoffman said that the Yippies used the same philosophy at Woodstock and persuaded the rock festival promoters to part with \$10,000 to keep the group from disrupting the festival.

"The 31-year-old youth cultist snoke first to a group of young people and their hip parents at a Miami Beach home, then to a student group at the University of Miami. At both places, collections were taken for the defense fund for Hoffman and the other defendants in the Chicago Seven riot conspiracy trial.

"Hoffman's pixie-like grin disappeared when he talked of the judge and the trial.

"'Even if we are found guilty, we will have won a victory,' he said, 'We will have taught people all around the country that the courts are used for repression.

"'But the trial has changed, ever since (Judge) Hoffman chained and gagged Bobby Seale. We still recognize Hoffman as a clown, and call him Mr. Magoo. But we realize that this guy can put us away for 10 years.'

"Most of Hoffman's comments were in a lighter vein.

"'How many Yippies are there?' a college-aged youth asked.

"'Between three and four,' Hoffman deadpanned.

"John and Florence Hoffman, Abbie's parents, also were on hand Sunday. They had driven their new, black and white Lincoln Continental from their home in Worcester, Mass., to a vacation spot in Hollywood and came to Miami to see their son.



"In response to questions, Hoffman also spoke his mind on these subjects:

"The Over-30 Set. 'Age, like revolution, is a state of mind. I'm over 30.'

"Communism. 'The Communist Party was against the demonstrations at the convention. What do you expect. Half the party is FBI. Personally, I believe in anarchistic socialism.'"

The February 3, 1970 issue of the "Miami Nurricane", a student publication at the University of Miami, contained an article entitled "Hoffman's 'Drama' Sparks Patio Spectacle" by MELANIE VAN PETTEN, which stated in part as follows:

"'Our whole life style is on trial,' Abbie Hoffman, self-styled 'cultural revolutionary,' informed about 1,000 UM students and a few 'outside agitators' Sunday night.

"'Our whole life style - our views on imperialism and racism - in America, all young people are niggers.'

"Hoffman spent a large part of his time responding to the crowd, who were packed closely on the stage, around Hoffman. Every few minutes, hecklers attempted to make themselves heard, which resulted in the exchange of shouts from all sides of the crowd.

"'This might turn out like Chicago. They started bustin' us, and we told them, "Why don't you bust Walter Cronkite? He brought us down here."'

"Hoffman was interrupted several times by a barrage of various and assorted foodstuffs, including flour and tomatoes. To which he remarked:



"'Flour Power - use Betty Crocker. This all has to be viewed as a Greek drama - with the chorus, the harpies, and everything."

"'What brought you down here?" a heckler inquired.

"'I'm just doing my thing,' Hoffman answered. 'I got two grand from your crummy university to come up here. Why don't you tear the f g university apart?

"'You want to do me in, man, send me a bomb at the Federal Building,' Hoffman told a heckler who treatened bodily harm. 'Just send it to "Dear Abbie".

"There must be something lacking in your culture,'
he went on. 'I ain't in your culture. When they told me,
"Love it or leave it," I left. Last month was alien
registration month, and all the brothers and sisters went down
to the Post Office and signed up.'

"The Pentagon takes orders from Moscow, Hoffman commented. Just ask the National Liberation Front. I saw LRJ and Gromeko in Paterson, N.J., three years ago. I looked from one pig to the other pig and I knew they were the same pig.

"'I'll give you an idea what it's like to be in Chicago,' said Hoffman, who is currently on trial as part of the 'Conspiracy 8,' accused of crossing state lines to commit violence at the 1968 Democratic Convention.

"'This trial in Chicago was our idea,' Hoffman confided to the audience, who chanted 'Power to the people' in response.



"'We're being tried under the first Federal law about a state of mind.' Hoffman stated. 'We're being tried for crossing state lines with the intention of inciting a riot.'"

The "New York Post", a New York City daily newspaper, in its February 2, 1970, issue on page 16, contained an article entitled "Abbie Tells Students He Sees Jail Term."

This article, datelined "Miami (AP)" stated as follows:

"Abbie Hoffman, on trial in Chicago with six others charged with conspiracy in the 1968 riots during the National Democratic Convention, says he thinks the trial will end in a hung jury but that he and his colleagues will get 3-7 years for contempt.

"Hoffman was shouted down several times by small factions among the 2000 University of Miami students who heard his speech last night.

"Standing on an unlighted open - air patio at the university's student union, Hoffman said Chicago Judge Julius Hoffman had ordered him and other defendants 'not to talk about the trial or we might be thrown in jail.'

"At one point Hoffman's speech was interrupted when dissidents threw bags of flour, one of them smoking, onto the stage. Also thrown at Hoffman were a tomato and an orange. He was not hit.

"Hoffman said he was being paid \$2000 for his speech by the university and that the money would go to a legal defense fund to help with expenses of the Chicago trial.



"An unidentified man traveling with Hoffman said arrangements had been made to keep the patio dark because there was a report an attempt might be made on his life."

H. University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, February 8, 1970

The "Diamondback", a student newspaper at the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, in its February 4, 1970 issue on page two, contained an advertisement for the University of Maryland Student Government Association Speakers Series which stated that the subject and RENNIE DAVIS from the Chicago conspiracy trial, together with ROGER PRIEST, editor of "OM", under court martial by the United States Government, would speak on February 8, 1970, at 8 p.m. at the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland Armory, with free admission.

7:55 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. on that date, ROGER PRIEST, RENNIE DAVIS and the subject spoke at the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, before 2,500 students in a speakers series sponsored by the University of Maryland Student Government Association. No incidents or arrests were made and the speakers made no obvious inflammatory comments.

ROGER PRIEST, the first speaker, spoke about his specific case and freedom of speech by military personnel in the form of underground newspapers.

RENNIE DAVIS, the second speaker, spoke about the trial in Chicago, Illinois, and encouraged all present to come to Chicago for a demonstration whatever day the verdict was handed down.



The subject spoke in comic and general terms about a new revolution by 1976 and that the best defense is a good offense.

RENNIE DAVIS and the subject talked about the 1972 Republican Convention to be held in Hawaii becoming a thousand Chicagos.



DAVIS and the subject spoke with various students at the University of Maryland, for approximately one hour before leaving the campus to return to Chicago, Illinois.

taken up at the speech for RENNIE DAVIS and the subject to cover their transportation.

The "Diamondback", previously described, in its February 9, 1970 issue, contained an article by SUSAN GAINEN entitled "4,000 at Armory Hear 3 Defendants", which stated in part as follows:

"'Why don't we begin the meeting with one big (obscene) for Judge Hoffman? On three. One-two-three: (obscene).'

"And 4,000 hippies, yippies and others screamed (obscene) with Rennie Davis in support of David Dellinger in Rockord armory last night.

"Davis and Abie Hoffman, direct from their fourand-a-half month engagement at the Conspiracy 8 trial in Chicago, and Roger Priest, about to be court martialed by the Navy for sedition held their own court in what Davis called 'the real courtroom.'

-51-



"Defendant Hoffman entered the armory doing cartwheels. He hassled with the microphone and quipped the medium is the mess."

"But, last night was their last stand and Hoffman and Davis lived up to a promise to 'make it big.'

"Clownlike, Hoffman appealed for funds in his typical style. 'It costs a lot of (obscene) money to go to prison these days. This trial has set Hanoi back a pretty penny.'

"After apologizing for being drunk, 'They don't serve Acapulco gold on United Airlines,' he welcomed himself to Maryland.

"Recalling a speech given at UMBC the day before the trial began, he explained its relevance to the conspiracy charge: 'Somehow the government has some kind of screwy computer that can figure all that (obscene) out.'

"Remarks he made that night were introduced as evidence against him shortly after the trial had gotten underway despite defense objects that they were irrelevant.

"Earlier, Davis gleefilly admitted that he and Hoffman had conspired on the plane and noted that last night's speech was probably their last chance to incite anything.

"Hoffman, who expects to go to Leavenworth 'Where the straight criminals go-with the big boys,' said:



"'Maybe we belong there. Nobody's put up a fight like this in the history of the world. The history of political trials is that they're all losers,' he added.

"Given the 'law that legislates against the state of mind,' he reminded the crowd, 'only in 1984 fascism can you go to prison under the civil rights act.'

"He also admitted to a conspiracy. 'We are a conspiracy against imperialism, racism, harrassment of the youth culture and the boredom and senility of the American pig culture.'

"Hoffman said, 'We defy every law in the world--including the law of gravity. What goes up doesn't necessarily have to come down.'"

IV. TELEVISON APPEARANCE

On November 22, 1959, the subject appeared as a guest on a television program aired on National Broadcasting Company-Television (NBC-TV), Channel 5, WMAQ, Chicago, Illinois, with Moderator IRV KUPCINET. During the ensuing discussion, the subject stated in part as follows in response to questions by the moderator if he wanted to overthrow the whole democratic system:

"Well, I'm a culture revolutionist and I think the overthrow of the U.S. government would make a mighty interesting movie, so I'm interested in it. Yes, I think it's senile, menopausal, dinosaur government. I think capitalist system has outgrown its time. People shouldn't relate to each other in terms of property, how much they can get off



"each other. We ought to have a system that's based on human values, one where people can touch each other, you know, and hug and kiss and in order to have that kind of a nation or that kind of a world, um, we've learned a couple things in the last few years. We've learned that we have to kind of figure out a way how to survive and survival means that we have to learn how to fight and that's what young people, hippies, yippies, whatever, you want to call them, have been learning, and then that we're being treated the way black people have been treated in this country. Anyone that challenges the authority or the cultural morass of people in power, meets the force of that power.

"Well I'm, it's kind of a long thing. I'm not sure that a government is really even needed. It would be kind of a decentralized kind of a society, a world in which people had more control over their lives. I mean U.S. government is, this country makes up one sixteenth of the world population, which controls 55% of the world's wealth. You don't have to be an ardent SDS member to figure out that somehow that's unfair and that's a raw deal and that's not what the goals of the founding fathers who had a revolution, a war which is probably more unpopular than the Vietnam war is today and I don't think that was their goal. I think their goal was a free society. A free society means that things are free. You get, it's like 'Alice's Restaurant', you get anything you want. We, I think we stand on the brink of...

"It would fix up the highways and make sure that people got from one place to another the way they wanted to and take care of transportation, keep the garbage out of the rivers. It would do a hell of a lot better than this government, but it would be essentially a government that would represent and reflect the needs of the people and I don't think that's what we have today.



" And I don't even know if we can talk about it in terms of a one government because you can't have a revolution in this country without having a world revolution, which is presently going on. I mean, people in Vietnam are not going to sit back and let this country come in and turn into a parking lot. The same way we're not.

"We engage in the repelling of aggression. think that's what, the phrase that I'd like to use. We engage in the repelling of all aggression. There is aggression. Police that we refer to as pigs. city they have like the biggest and the best. They have it's always been known for its architecture. a relative police state here. I know, ten thirty tonight, ARLO was just telling me that there weren't very many young people at his concert last night and I was saying that's cause at ten thirty every night in Chicago, a thing comes on the t.v. set which says it's now ten thirty p.m., curfew is in effect. If you're 17 or under, you must be off the Curfews exist in most of the major cities in this country and about 40% of the high schools here in Chicago there are cops already in the high schools and people are worried about detention camps being set up. We already have them. They're called high schools. So I think that, I think that America is now embarked on a program of devouring its youth.

"Well, it's a question of how you define revolution. I mean the Russian revolution, all revolutions have (inaudible) a little better system then they had from the beginning. Cetainly Russia now is better off than it was under the But the kind of revolution I'm talking about is one in which high degree of technology is involved in which you're living in a post-scarcity economy in which you don't have the battle between the have and have nots because the

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w technology is developed to such a point that it's capable of providing everything the people need and I think we. have that possibility, we have that potential. We at least have an edge in the door and we at least know that it is, that Utopia is in fact a very realistic outlook. Having a Utopian vision right now. Sitting here while people dance around the moon, vou know, and they make, they have machines that can make five billion hotdogs in an hour, you know. It's possible and yet we sit in the system that just is intent on destroving itself and taking lot of the people in the world along with it and I frankly don't intend to sit by silently and join that, what the government refers to as its silent majority and just watch, watch them destroy the land, watch them pollute the waters, watch them pollute the world with their garbage values and their garbage."

V. MISCELLANEOUS

"The East Village Other", previously described, in its February 18, 1970 issue on page four, contained an article under the heading "Literature" which stated as follows:

"NEW YORK (LNS) - Abbie Hoffman's 'Revolution for the Hell of It' will be made into a feature-length movie by producer Hilliard Elkins and director Jacques Levy. Hoffman will help write the screen-play.

"Production will begin in March on locations in New York, Washington, Chicago and other parts of the country. The film, based on Hoffman's book, will use both actors and non-professionals.



"'Revolution for the Hell of It' will be the first film directed by Levy, who also directed 'Oh! Calcutta'' Levy recently appeared at the Chicago Conspiracy trial to testify on behalf of Abbie and six other defendants."



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BLACK PANTHER PARTY Also Known As Black Panther Party for Solf-Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense, NEWTON was sentenced in 1968 to serve 2 to 15 years after being convicted of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther", which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service", states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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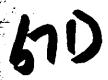
LIBERATION MAGAZINE

"Liberation" Magazine (LM) is self-described as an independent monthly with offices at 339 Lafayette Street, New York, New York. A "Statement of Ownership, Management and Circulation" was published in the November, 1968 issue. It listed the Publisher and Editor of the magazine as DAVE DELLINGER. The circulation was given as 10,000.

The following comments appeared in a leaflet distributed by LM in May, 1968:

"Since its inception in 1956, Liberation has played an active and creative role in the growth of the new radicalism in the United States. From civil rights to black liberation, from 'ban the bomb' to the movement to end the war in Vietnam, Liberation has been vital. Its radical critique of American society and its emphasis on democratic and direct action against the inequalities and injustice of our present social structure have inspired radicals, young and old."

"In addition, Liberation will continue to carry articles and discussions written by and to community organizers, student and non-student activists, educators, economists and social scientists - of interest to anybody concerned with building a radical and nonviolent movement that will bring a fundamental change to the existing order."



speech in New York, New York, on May 10. 1983. DAVE DELLINGER identified himself as a pacifist. He stated it was necessary to abolish the cause of war, which was Capitalism. He advocated a Communist society and said, "I am a Communist," but further stated he was not a Soviet type Communist.

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APPENDIX

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MILITANT LABOR FORUM

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that public forums are regularly held and sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in New York City on Friday evenings and are held at SWP headquarters, 873 Broadway, New York, New York. These are called Militant Labor Forums.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.



1.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE, Formerly Known As Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., describes the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) as an organization whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It stated the ECLC was established in 1951, and "although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party."

"The New York Times" issue of April 1, 1968, contained an article reflecting the ECLC was changing its name to the National ECLC (NECLC) "to reflect our determination to develop a vital national civil liberties organization in all 50 states as rapidly as possible."

The "Newark Sunday News" of Newark, New Jersey, issue of April 20, 1969, contained an article showing the NECLC, of 25 East 26th Street, New York, New York, operates from its office an anti-war legal help organization for draft-age men, reservists and those on active duty.

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PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)

The "New York Times" city edition Tuesday, April 20, 1965, Page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP, which had been known as the Progressive Labor Movement.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962, by MILTON ROSEN and MORTIMER SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

that the PLP held its Second National Convention in New York City, May 31, to June 2, 1968, at which time the PLP reasserted its objective of the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism. This is to be accomplished through the Party's overall revolutionary strategy of raising the consciousness of the people and helping to provide ideological leadership in the working class struggle for state power.

Convention, MILTON ROSEN was unanimously re-elected National Chairman of the PLP and LEVI LAUB, FRED JEROME, JARED ISRAEL, WILLIAM EPTON, JACOB ROSEN, JEFFREY GORDON and WALTER LINDER were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor", a bimonthly magazine; "World Revolution", a quarterly periodical; and "Challenge-Desafio", a monthly newspaper.

The April, 1969, issue of "Challenge-Desafio", sets forth that "Challenge is dedicated to the peoples fight for a new way of life-where the working men and women control their own homes and factories; where they themselves make up the entire government on every level and control the schools, courts, police and all institutions which are now used to control them."

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STUDENTS VOR A DEMONSTRUCT SOCIETY G.O. S.

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which is more commonly alone as the revalue of the list dominated and controlled by members of the last described required to identify there elves with the promotion of the PLP. They advant on the or an alone between workers and students is vital is the transfer alone a revolution in the United States.

although operating under the outlines of the his continued of the his continued of the his continued and from the continued and from the continued of this autonomy internal struggles reflecting the region factional interests of Sol have occurred at the chapter level since the beginning of the 1969-76 school year.

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UNFIDENTIAL UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF SUSTICE

PEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION New York, New York

April 13, 1970

in Reply, Please Refer to

Nyfile 100-449923 Nyfile 100-161445

Title

Abbott Howard Hoffman

___ Character

Security Matter - Anarchist

Agent Agent, dated and captioned as above, at New York, New York.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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1132 AM URGENT 4-10-70 MRH

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

TO DIRECTOR

CHICAGO

DALLAS

NEW YORK

SAN ANTONIO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREM IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/2/8 2 BY SPSESS/KED Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Walters
Mr. Wohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Casper
Mr. Colladen
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gel
Mr.

CO Brist

FROM KANSAS CITY 100-13574 1P

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, AKA; SM - AMA (KEY ACTIVIST); OO NEW YORK;
ARL (PRINCIPAL SUBJECT), OO CHICAGO

SUBJECT, IN COMPANY OF SUE WILLIAMSON, ARRIVED KANSAS CITY AT SEVEN THIRTY A M THIS DATE ON FRONTIER FLIGHT FIVE FOUR ONE FROM SALINA, KS. SUBJECT WAITED IN AIRPORT TERMINAL UNTIL LEAVING AT NINE THIRTYONE A M ON BRANIFF FLIGHT FIVE ONE FOR DALLAS IN COMPANY OF WILLIAMSON TO ARRIVE AT DALLAS TEN THIRTY A M CST, CHANGE PLANES AT ELEVEN A M TO FLIGHT THREE FIVE ONE ARRIVING AUSTIN, TEXAS, ELEVEN FORTYFIVE A M. SUBJECT DRESSED IN MAROON SHIRT, TAN WASH PANTS, WIDE BELT, CARRYING LEATHER JACKET WITH LONG FRINGE. WILLIAMSON, WF, EARLY TWENTIES, FIVE SIX, LONG BLONDE HAIR, YELLOW BLOUSE AND RUST COLORED SLACKS. SAN ANTONIO AND DALLAS PREVIOUSLY ADVISED BY IELEPHONE.

P

END

TAPR 24 1970

REC. 112 12 APR 16 1970



FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 20 1970

FBI CLEVELAND

TELETYPE

240PM URGENT 4-20-70 PMB

TO DIRECTOR, CHICAGO, NEW HAVEN, AND NEW YORK FROM CLEVELAND (100-29790)

Mr. Conrad. Mr. Felt. Tele. Room

Mr. Tolson. Mr. DeLoach. Mr. Welters ... Mr. Mohr.

Mr. Bishop

Mr. Casper .. Mr. Callatian ..

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, AKA. SM - ANA, (KEY ACTIVIST),

NEW YORK.

ADVISED HE HAD RENTED SEVERAL U-HAUL TRUCKS TO OBERLIN COLLEGE. OBERLIN, OHIO, STUDENTS ON APRIL FIFTEEN LAST TO TRANSPORT STUDENTS TO CLEVELAND, OHIO FOR DEMONSTRATIONS THAT DATE. ON RETURN OF OTED FLYER ON FLOOR OF ONE OF TRUCKS WHICH TRUCKS. ANNOUNCED THAT ON SUNDAY, APRIL TWENTYSIX, NEXT, THERE WILL BE A "YIP - NIC" IN BRECKSVILLE METROPOLITAN PARK, (ROUTE TWENTYOK) BRECKSVILLE, OHIO, MAIN PAVILION, AT ELEVEN AM. ANNOUNCEMENT ADVERTISED FREE DOPE, FREE MUSIC, FREE SEX, FREE FOOD, FREE WINE, AND AT TWO PM, ABBIE HOFFMAN, A "CHICAGO EIGHT CO-CONSPIRATOR" WOULD SPEAK. ANNOUNCEMENT ADDED "AFTER THIS - ON TO NEW HAVEN MAY FIRST, TO FREE BOBBY SEALE."

LOCAL MILITARY AGENCIES, LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND METROPOLITAN PARK POLICE ALERTED. REG-27

ADMINISTRATIVE ~ ~ ~

END KOAPR30 1970, x - 34

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PAGE TWO

CLEVELAND INFORMANTS HAVE BEEN ALERTED BUT HAVE NO INFORMATION REGARDING THIS PLANNED AFFAIR.

CHICAGO REQUESTED TO CHECK FOR ANY PLANNED TRAVEL BY HOFFMAN TO CLEVELAND FOR NEXT WEEKEND, APRIL TWENTYFIVE - TWENTYSIX NEXT.

CLEVELAND FOLLOWING.

END.

KAC

FBI WASH DC

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airtel

1 - Mr. 1 - Mr.

To: SAC, San Francisco

From: Director, FBI (100-449923)

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN SM - ANA (KEY ACTIVIST) MEREL PIPER DISESPOPE

On 4/24/70 information was received from Secret Service indicating a Mrs. Grace W. Slick, 2400 Fulton Street, San Francisco, California (born Evanston, Illinois), was to attend a tea at the White House on the afternoon of that date. Secret Service also received a rumor that Mrs. Slick might possibly try to smuggle Hoffman (one of the "Chicago 7") into the White House with her. Secret Service later reported that Mrs. Slick, accompanied by Hoffman, appeared at the White House gate and Mrs. Slick's invitation was withdrawn and neither Slick nor Hoffman was allowed to enter the White House grounds.

In view of the above, San Francisco is instructed to conduct appropriate investigation to fully identify Mrs. Slick and to determine, if possible, what her past connections have been with Hoffman.

Bufiles are negative on Mrs. Slick.

1 - Chicago (176-28)

1 - New York (100-161445)

1 - Washington Field

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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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16 APR 28 1970

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CHARECORDED COPY FILED IN

Airtel to San Francisco Re: Abbott Howard Hoffman 100-449923

NOTE:

Hoffman was convicted in Chicago on 2/18/70 for a violation of a Federal antiriot statute and was later released on bail by the U. S. Court of Appeals in Chicago pending appeal of his case. Subject has since been touring U. S. making inflammatory speeches in an effort to raise money to defray the cost of his trial and appeal.

On 4/24/70 an informative memorandum was prepared regarding incident at White House and data furnished Secret Service on that date. It was stated in memorandum SF, by separate communication, was being instructed to identify Nrs. Slick and determine her connection with Hoffman.

Mr. Tolson. Mr. DeLoac. Mr. Walters.

Mr. Mohr ... Mr. Bishop --

Mr. Felt. Mr. Gale

Mr. Rosen ... Mr. Sullivan Mr. Tavel

Mr. Sayars. Tele. Room

Miss Holmes_ Miss Gandy

Mr. Casper ... Mr. Callahan-Mr. Conrad.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

FBI CLEVELAND

PM URGENT 4-26-70 DAK

TO DIRECTOR

FROM CLEVELAND (100-29790)

OO NEW YORK ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, AKA SM-ANA (KEY ACTIVIST)

HAT SCEDULED "YIP-NIC" HAD BEEN AMNOUNCED FOR BRECKSVILLE METROPOLITAN PARK, BRECKSVILLE OHIO

TODAY WAS NOT HELD, AS NO ONE SHOWED UP, INCLUDING ANNOUNCED SPEAKER ABBIE HOFFMAN.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFERANCE CLEVELAND TELETYPE TO BUREAU, CHICAGO, NEW HAVEN, NEW YORK, APRIL 20, 1970.

NO LYM BEING SUBMITTED, SINCE "YIP-NIC" NOT HELD.

AIR MAIL COPIES, CHICAGO, NEW HAVEN, NEW YORK:

END

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FBI WASH DC

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Place C (WREC 94

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1992 EDITION A FPMR (4) CFR) 103-11.8 UNITED STATES GO ERNMENT

${\it 1} emorandum$

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449923)

DATE: 4/29/70

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1- 13. CRA, 64 UPL 5-5-70

AC, KANSAS CITY (100-13574) P

SUBJECT:

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka Abbie Hoffman; SM - ANA (KEY ACTIVIST) OO NY ARL (PRINCIPAL SUBJECT)

00 CG

Re Kansas City teletype to Bureau, 4/10/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 8 copies of LHM, for New York 2 copies of LHM and for Chicago 3 copies of LHM for dissemination to U.S. Attorney, Chicago, concerning HOFFMAN's activities in the Kansas City Division on 4/8-10/70.

The agents observing HOFFMAN's statements at Lawrence, Kansas, on 4/8/70, were SAs

The agents observing HOFFMAN's public statements on 4/9/70, in Salina, Kansas, were SAs

Tape Recordings of the addresses on 4/8/70 and 4/9/70, were obtained and copies will be forwarded to the Chicago Office.

A separate case has been opened on HOFFMAN for desecration of the flag at Salina, Kansas, on 4/9/70, and this information will be reported to the Bureau under that caption REC-6. 100 - 444123 caption.

Bureau (Encs. 8) (RM)

- Chicago (Encs. 3) (RM)

2 - New York (Encs. 2) (RM)

<u>3 - Kansa</u>s City (2 - 100-13574)

(1 - 100 = 12475)

MAY 4 1970

.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Saving Plan



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Deleted under exemption(s) with no segregable material available for release to you.
Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies), was/were forwarded to them for direct response
Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); as the information originated with them. You we be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.
Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
For your information:

XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX 

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. COMPTIMETAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Kansas City, Missouri

April 2 9, 1970

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISTO BY TOUTING

STAP(S) OF WELLOW

DATE 1-29-72

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN

On April 8, 1970, at 8:00 pm, Special Agents of the FBI observed Abbott Howard Hoffman, also known as Abbie Hoffman, address approximately 7,000 individuals, mostly students, at the Allen Field House at Kansas University (KU), Lawrence, Kansas. Hoffman's speech contained numerous obscene statements and was strongly critical of his recent trial and conviction in U.S. District Court in Chicago, Illinois. Hoffman was also highly critical of what he termed the establishment in the United States and made critical references to the administration of KU and local authorities in Lawrence, Kansas Hoffman made no statements encouraging persons to incite violence.

Advised that Abbott
Hoffman arrived in Kansas City, Missouri, by air and was
driven by automobile to Lawrence, Kansas. He then went
to Potter's Lake at approximately 5:30 pm, on April 8,
1970. where he addressed a crowd of several hundred students
while at Potter's Lake, Hoffman did not make
a formal address but merely mingled with the students and
he is not known to have made any statements which would
be construed as inciting to violence.

tated that Hoffman reportedly spent the night at 1340 Tennessee Street, in Lawrence, Kansas, which is the residence of David Awbrey, Student Council President. That Hoffman

CONTIDENTAL

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100-449923-11

Explained from Automatic doing grading and do the site atten

This document continue like their recommendations not conclusions of the FBI it is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN



considerable student unrest, both before and after Hoffman addressed the students at KU, but there is no known incident which could be directly attributed to any statements made by Hoffman.

On April 9, 1970, at 8:00 pm, Special Agents of the FBI observed Abbott Hoffman addressing approximately 1,000 individuals, mostly students at Kansas Wesleyan University in Salina, Kansas. At the outset of the speech Hoffman took what appeared to be a handkerchief from his left rear pocket and wiped his nose with this handkerchief. This handkerchief appeared to have red and white stripes with a blue field and what appeared to be possibly white There was an immediate hostile reaction from the crowd and two eggs were thrown at Hoffman. The ushers immediately ejected the individuals throwing the eggs and student leaders quieted the crowd. Thereafter, Hoffman's speech, although marked with obscenity and derogatory remarks to the establishment, and his recent trial and conviction in Chicago, was considerably less violent than his speech given the previous night in Lawrence, Kansas No statements were made inciting any individuals to take violent action and at the conclusion of his speech Hoffman stated that his main goal in life was to make a revolution in this country without stating how he would do this.

Advised Abbie Horrman arrived in Salina, Kansas, by air from Kansas City, Missouri, at approximately 5:00 pm, April 9, 1970, and departed from Salina for Kansas City, Missouri, by air at 6:00 am, on April 10, 1970. He spent the night at 324 East Beloit in Salina, Kansas, and

that there has been considerable ill feeling toward Hoffman because of his alleged desecration of the American flag when he wiped his nose with what might have been the American flag, and the county attorney in Salina is considering taking action against Hoffman in this regard.

CONFIDENCIAL 2*

FEDERAL EUREAU OF INVESTIGATION COMMUNICATIONS SECTION APR 24 1970 TELETYPE (176 - 34)

NR 009 NH CODE

7:29PM NITEL 4/24/70 CSM

TO DIRECTOR (100-449923)

NEW HAVEN (176-28) FROM

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, AKA, SM - ANA (KEY ACTI

THAT SUBJECT HAS AGREED TO SPEAK AT TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD, CONN., APRIL THIRTY NEXT, UNDER SPONSORSHIP OF TRINITY COMMITTEE TO AID BLACK PANTHERS.

UACB, ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE TO HAVE SPECIAL AGENT RECORD REMARKS OF SUBJECT UNDER SECURE CONDITIONS.

USA AND ONE ZERO EIGTH MI, HARTFORD, AND SECRET SERVICE, NEW HAVEN, ADVISED.

MAIL COPIES TO CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.

END....

RSP FBI WASH DC

JAY 5 1970

UNITED STATES GOVER emorandum 1-Mr. C. D. DeLoach 1-Mr. W. C. Sullivan Sullivan DATE: 4-24-70 Rosen Sullivon Tavel _ 1-Mr. FROM C. D. Brennan 1-Liaison Tele. Poor. 1-Mr. C. D. Brennan Can dv SUBJECT: ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN SECURITY MATTER - ANARCHIST (KEY ACTIVIST) Telephone request received from Secret Service on 4-24-70 requesting information as to whereabouts of captioned subject, one of "Chicago Seven" convicted 2-18-70 in Chicago for violation of Federal antiriot statute. Available data was furnished to Secret Service. Secret Service, telephonically contacted Liaison at approximately 11:45 a.m. 4-24-70 stating information received that a Mrs. Grace W. Slick, 2400 Fulton Street, San Francisco, California (born Evanston, Illinois,) is scheduled to attend a tea at White House during afternoon of instant date and it is rumored she might possibly try to smuggle captioned subject into White House. It was also stated Hoffman is reportedly in Washington, D. C., in care of a Carol Armur, no address. Secret Service desired any available data on Slick, Armur and information as to present whereabouts of Hoffman. Pursuant to request, inquiries developed Bureau files are negative on Mrs. Grace Slick and Carol Armur. Chicago teletype dated 4-14-70 in Hoffman matter listed Hoffman's itinerary filed with Office of United States Marshal that date: It disclosed Hoffman was scheduled to arrive Washington, on 4-23-70, in care of Dick Davis, telephone area code 301 652-0249, (Washington, D. C. telephone directory, 1970. lists a Richard Burroughs Davis, 4828 Park Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland.) It was further indicated Hoffman was scheduled to arrive at New York City at approximately one p.m. on 4-24-70. No additional data was listed in his itinerary as to mode of travel. Checks were made by Washington Field Office (WFO) with Metropolitan Police Department with negative results and WFO possessed no additional data 100~449923 67C 5 1970 чAY

* *

COPY SENT TO MR. TOL

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan RE: Abbot Howard Hoffman

whereabouts of Hoffman. At 12:15 p.m. instant date
SA Secret Service, was furnished above information
and was also informed that Hoffman resides in a roof apartment at 114-116 East 13th Street, New York City, and maintains
an office at 333 East 5th Street, New York City.
expressed his appreciation for this information.

ACTION:

None. The above is for your information.

ADDENDUM:

Additional information was received from Secret Service through liaison that Mrs. Slick arrived at the White House at approximately 2:30 p.m. accompanied by Hoffman. Mrs. Slick's invitation to tea was promptly withdrawn and neither individual was allowed to enter the White House grounds.

By separate communication, San Francisco Office is being instructed to identify Mrs. Slick and determine what her connections are with the subject.

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- Lings

FBI

Date: 4/22/70

FROM: SAC, ALBANY (100-20590) (RUC) SUBJECT: ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka Abby Digger, Free, Abbe Hoffman Abbey Hoffman Abbet Hoffman Abbott Hoffman Abby Hoffman Abby Hoffman Abby Hoffman Abott Hoffman About Hoffm	TOTALLED THEED 5.50.50.50.50.50.50.50.50.50.50.50.50.50
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Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of a	n T.HM
suitable for dissemination. Copies of this LHM being	g furnished
USA, Syracuse, Secret Service, Syracuse, 108th MIG, New York under separate cover.	Albany,
The address by captioned individual was of the Albany Office. HOFFMAN	overed I's talk
was not cape recorded since ffully security could not	; be
assured. Two copies each of the LHM being furnished and New York, in view of their interest in the indiv	i Cnicago vidual
concerned. One copy of the LHM is being furnished I	lew Haven
since HOFFMAN stated he would appear there for the	BOBBY G.
SEALE'S trial. REC 12	
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Special Agent in Charge SentM Per	7



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to Bile No.

Albany, New York

April 22, 1970

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN

2/1/82 5P-5RX6/SB

On April 16, 1970, at approximately 8 P. M., a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation heard ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, a defendant in the recent Chicago Seven Conspiracy Trial, deliver a talk at the Athletic Field at Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, New York.

HOFFMAN, who had no specific topic, talked at length concerning his trial at Chicago, advocating the use of marijuana, ridicule of the Federal Government and the present judicial system.

HOFFMAN urged the audience to congregate in Poughkeepsie New York during the forthcoming trial of TIMOTHY LEARY on marijuana charges and asked them to form a committee to insure many participants. He stated anyone who smoked marijuana was obligated to show up at LEARY's trial.

HOFFMAN also stated he would be at New Haven, Connecticut on May Day to demand the freedom of Black Panther Party (BPP) Chairman, BOBBY G. SEALE. HOFFMAN urged the audience to go to New Haven to participate in the demand for SEALE's release. He stated that SEALE was being railroaded into the electric chair and that they must not let this happen.

> (A characterization of the Black Panther Party is contained in the Appendix hereto.)

HOFFMAN stated that America wants to devour its youth and that America has a children-for-breakfast program. HOFFMAN told the audience that in the eyes of America they are considered outlaws, so they ought to start acting like outlaws. He related that we live in a system that is violent and anything done to destroy this system is an act of love. He further stated that in order to survive they would have to

Millian 110-4491-3-221

RE: ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN

learn to fight. He mentioned that the "hippies" living in communes in Texas, which was recently visited, were arming themselves and receiving instructions in karate and judo.

In response to a question from the audience concerning H. RAP BROWN, HOFFMAN replied that all he could say was that BROWN was definitely alive and that he would be foolish to face charges against him in the State of Maryland. HOFFMAN advised that the fee he received for this evening's talk would go to BOBBY G. SEALE, for his defense in Connecticut.

- (H. RAP BROWN is publicly known as the former chairman of the Students Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).
- (A characterization of the Students Non-Violent Coordinating Committee is contained in the Appendix hereto.)

HOFFMAN's talk was concluded at approximately 9:30 P. M. and no incidents of any type occurred. No arrests were made by local authorities.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, Also Known as Black Panther Party for Self-Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Pauther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Cakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton was sentenced in 1968 to serve 2 to 15 years after being convicted of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

APPENDIX

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement ". . .we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman Mao Tse-tungof the People's Republic of China and feature Mao's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

APPENDIX

STUDENT NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Committee (SNCC) formerly known as the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, is a nonmembership organization founded in 1960, during the civil rights movement in the South.

Under the leadership of Stokely Carmichael, who served as National Chairman during the period 1966-67, SNCC evolved from a civil rights oriented group into a full-blown black revolutionary organization.

A publication entitled "1967 High Tide of Black Resistance" indicates the year 1967 was considered by SNCC as a historic milestone for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black provement. The publication declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this made octopus—the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life—sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers, forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellions when oppression became too creat."

hat H. Rap Brown succeeded Carmichael as National Chairman of SNCC in May, 1968, and served in that capacity until June, 1968, at which time SNCC reorganized, creating ten deputy chairmen in an effort to relieve pressure by law enforcement.

In April, 1969, SNCC moved its national headquarters from Atlanta, George, to New York City, where it is presently located.

H. Rap Brown announced at a press conference in New York City on July 22, 1969, that he had been elected Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. We announced the organization was dropping the word "Nonviolent" from its title and will be known as the Student National Coordinating Committee, with a Revolutionary Political Council functioning as its governing body. Brown, at that time, stated the use of force is necessary in obtaining revolutionary goals.

570

F B I

Date: 5/5/70

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	FROM:	SAC, NEW YORK (100-161445) (P)
	SUBJECT:	ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka
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		New York on 5/5/70. Five copies of the LHM are for Chicago.
	25	SA observed the subject at the
		Court of the City of New York on 5/5/70, and also the information from
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UNIT L STATES DEPARTMENT OF . B. CE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to

Bufile 100-449923 NYfile 100-161445 New York, New York May 5, 1970

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DATE a/1/82 DEN 51-5836/2053

Abbott Howard Hoffman Security Matter - Anarchist

On May 5, 1970, at approximately 9:50 a.m., a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, observed Abbott Hoffman and subsequently his attorney, Gerald Lefcourt, enter Part 2B of the Criminal Court of the City of New York, Room 411, 100 Centre Street, New York City, where Hoffman was scheduled to appear before the court for trial in connection with his arrest at Columbia University, New York City on April 30, 1968, by the New York City Police Department on Charges of Criminal Trespassing and Resisting Arrest.

At 10:10 a.m., the Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed Hoffman and his attorney, Gerald Lefcourt, leave the court room and proceed to the elevators of the building.

On May 5, 1970, an official of the Criminal Court of the City of New York, Part 2B, 100 Centre Street, New York City, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that Abbott Hoffman appeared with his attorney, Gerald Lefcourt, in Part 2B of the Criminal Court, New York City on May 5, 1970, and that his case was continued by the court for May 12, 1970, based on a motion made by Hoffman's attorney for a delay.

The March, 1969, issue of the "Rights" self-described as a publication of the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC), on page 12, reported that on February 1, (1969), the NECLC welcomed Gerald Lefcourt to its staff as Legislative Director.

A characterization of the NECLC is attached hereto.

100 - 4417723 - 222

E.C. COLLE

Abbott Howard Hoffman

APPENDIX

<u>1.</u>

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE, Formerly Known As Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., describes the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) as an organization whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It stated the ECLC was established in 1951, and "although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party."

"The New York Times" issue of April 1, 1968, contained an article reflecting the ECLC was changing its name to the National ECLC (NECLC) "to reflect our determination to develop a vital national civil liberties organization in all 50 states as rapidly as possible."

The "Newark Sunday News" of Newark, New Jersey, issue of April 20, 1969, contained an article showing the NECLC, of 25 East 26th Street, New York, New York, operates from its office an anti-war legal help organization for draft-age men, reservists and those on active duty.

FBI

Date: 5/12/70

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UNITY STATES DEFARTMENT OF IV TICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION New York, New York May 12, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. Bufile (100-449923) NYfile (100-161445)

MAR TO THE MARKED AND A SERVED DATE 2/1/42 100 58:58:56/pm

Abbott Howard Hoffman Security Matter - Anarchist

on May 12, 1970, at approximately 9:50 a.m., a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), observed Abbott Hoffman and subsequently his attorney, Gerald Lefcourt, enter Part 2B of the Criminal Court of the City of New York, Room 411, 100 Centre Street, New York City (NYC), where Hoffman was scheduled to appear before the court for trial in connection with his arrest at Columbia University (CU), NYC, on April 30, 1968, by the New York City Police Department (NYCPD) on charges of Criminal Trespassing and Resisting Arrest. Hoffman was also scheduled to appear before the court for trial in connection with his arrest by the NYCPD on April 11, 1969, on charges of Disorderly Conduct, Resisting Arrest, Harracement, Obstructing Governmental Administration and Simple Assault.

At 10:35 a.m., the Special Agent of the FBI observed Hoffman and his attorney, Gerald Lefcourt, leave the courtroom and proceed to the elevators of the building.

On May 12, 1970, an official of the Criminal Court of the City of New York, Part 2B, 100 Centre Street, NYC, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that Abbott Hoffmen appeared with his attorney, Gerald Lefcourt, in Part 2B of the Criminal Court, NYC, on May 12, 1970, and that his cases were continued by the court for October 19, 1970 and September 21, 1970, respectively, based on motions made by Hoffman's attorney for delays. These cases will be tried in part 2B3 of the Criminal Court.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

Abbott Howar Roffman

The March, 1969, issue of the "Rights", self-described as a publication of the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC), on page 12, reported that on February 1, (1969), the NECLC welcomed Gerald Lefcourt to its staff as Legislative Director.

A characterization of the NECLC is attached hereto.

Abbott Howar Hoffman

APPENDIX

<u>l.</u>

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UNITED STATES GO RNMENT

Memorandum

: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449923)

5/14/70 DATE:

()

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (176-41) P

SUBJECT: ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN

SM - ANA

(KEY ACTIVIST)



Re Bureau airtel dated 4/27/70.

Investigation reflects that GRACE W, SLICK is the current singer with the nationally known rock group "Jefferson Airplane".

The 4/25/70 issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle" reflects that SLICK formerly attended Finch College, New York City, the alma mater of TRICIA NIXON, and was invited to the White House tea on 4/24/70 by MARY BETH/BUSBY, a former roommate of GRACE SLICK at Finch College and the individual in charge of reservations for the tea.

New York is requested to review the records of Finch College and obtain any background information relative to SLICK. New York is also requested to review its indices for any information relative to SLICK as well as contact any sources close to ABBY HOFFMAN and attempt to determine the relationship between SLICK and HOFFMAN.

ANT INFORMATION CONTA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREES IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/2/82 BY SPS ROYDING

DEC-79 100-44993 = -224

TO MAY 18 1970

2 - Bureau (RM)

2 - New York (100-161445) (RM)

3 - San Francisco

2 - 176 - 41

<u>-</u> 100-66255 (GRACE SLICK)



1emorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449923)

5/21/70 DATE:

₫'wFO (100-48384) (P)

SUBJECT: ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka

SM - ANA

(KEY ACTIVIST)

Rerep of SA

dated 4/13/70 at New York.

reviewed the Clerk's On 5/20/70, SA file of the case of ABBIE HOFFMAN vs. the U. S. (Docket # 23,514) in the Clerk's Office, U. S. Court of Appeals, Washington, D.C.

The file disclosed that the case is pending before the U. S. Court of Appeals.

The following items of interest were contained in the file:

On 1/12/70, HOFFMAN's attorneys requested that the case of THOMAS WAYNE JOYCE vs. the United States be consolidated with the case of ABBIE HOFFMAN, Appellant vs. the United States. The Appellant argued that in the JOYCE case the defendant JOYCE was convicted in the Court of General Sessions for violation of The Federal Flag Desecration Statute (18 U.S.C. 700). On 12/2/69 the D. C. Court of Appeals affirmed JOYCE's conviction based solely on the precedent established in the case of HOFFMAN vs. the United States.

The United States (Appellee) requested an extension of I time for the filing of their brief concerning the JOYCE case.

On 2/9/70, a brief of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) on behalf of HOFFMAN as Amicus Curae was filed with the Clerk's Office, U. S. Court of Appeals.

2-Bureau

2-New York (100-161445)(RM)

EX-115

22 MAY 22 1970

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

WFO 100-48384

In connection with motion reviously mentioned; on 1/20/70, the Court granted the motion for consolidation and allowed the Appellee an extension for the filing of their briefs.

LEAD

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D. C. Will continue to follow subject's appeal in the U. S. Court of Appeals in connection with his conviction on 11/20/68 in the Court of General Sessions, Washington, D. C., on charge of defiling the American flag by wearing a shirt resembling the flag.

57

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449923)

DATE: 5/27/70

PROM

My sac, new York (100-161445)

SUBJECT:

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka SM-ANA (KEY ACTIVIST) (OO:NY)



ResFlet to the Bu dated 5/14/70 in captioned

matter.

that GRACE W. SLICK attended Finch College under the name GRACE BARNETT WING. He further advised that their files did not contain the name GRACE W. SLICK.

that GRACE BARNETT WING was born on 10/30/39, POB not listed and that she is the daughter of IVAN W. WING, 1310 Greenwood Ave., Palo Alto, California.

College from September, 1957 to June, 1958 when she withdrew from the college on her own accord without receiving any degree.

schooling as Castilleja School, address unknown from which she graduated in June, 1957.

U

ALL INFORMATION CONTAIN HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED SXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

NY 100-161445





Other sources who are familiar with ABBIE HOFFMAN and New Left activities in the NYC area could furnish no information concerning SLICK.

The files of the MYO contain no information identifiable with SLICK.

CONFIGURA

JAIT. T. TIAL

Airtel

SAC, New York (100-161445)

Director, FBI (100-449923)

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN

SM - ANA

(KEY ACTIVIST)

Review of subject's file discloses that as a writer, lecturer and T.V. guest personality, Hoffman receives a considerable amount of money. There is also the possibility that subject's book, "Revolution for the Hell of It," will be made into a movie which will add to his income.

It is recognized that to trace this type of income is difficult; however, renewed efforts must be made to determine all sources of Hoffman's income, and, if possible, the ultimate use of this money by subject.

Initiate investigation to identify all of Hoffman's income sources

Tolson LeLouch -

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MAILED Z MAY 27 1970

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Review of file indicates that subject could have a sizable income.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ISTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Picuse Refer to
File No. Bufile 176-59
NYfile 176-9

New York, New York March 17, 1970

> ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/2/80 By 593 Delbh (/k)

Jerry Clyde Rubin

Page 44 of the March 12, 1970 issue of "The Village Voice", a weekly New York City newspaper, contained an advertisement stating there would be a "Conspiracy-Panther benefit at the Electric Circus this Sunday, March 15, from 3 p.m. to 2 a.m. Abbie Hoffman will speak".



he attended the above mentioned benefit and stated that Abbie Hoffman did not appear.

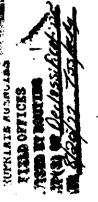
at the above benefit at 9:00 p.m., at which time there were approximately 400 people in attendance. Rubin stated that the Conspiracy 7 had (obscene) up the court system. He stated Judge Hoffman was the "biggest Yippie of them all". Rubin indicated that the Conspiracy 7 was going to make a movie about the Chicago trial, and they would offer Judge Hoffman \$100,000 to play himself. Rubin referred to various incidents of the trial in a humorous manner, including Judge Hoffman's request that Bobby Seale speak up during the time he was gagged in court. Rubin's speech lasted approximately 15 minutes.

A characterization of the Black Panther Party is attached hereto. DECLASSIFIED BY 6856 - Periods

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Jerry Clyde ...ubin

APPENDIX

<u>1.</u>

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther", which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service", states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Prenches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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Date: 3/16/70 (Type in plaintext or code) Transmit the following in . ALMEN (Priority) Via DIRECTOR, FBI (176-59) TC: SAC, NEW YORK (176-9) PROM: JERRY CLYDE RUBIN SULJECT: 1-CD, 674 G ARL (PRINCIPAL SUBJECT) B. ORA, LYGAI (00:CG) ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN ARL (PRINCIPAL SUBJECT) (00:ČG) Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of an concerning the appearances of captioned subjects at the 1970 Senators for Peace and New Priorities" rally which held on 3/12/70, at NYC. Six copies of LHM are enclosed for Chicago. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/29/20 BYSPSROWLED KAD Gareau (Encs. 12) -105-131719) (ŔUBIN (HOFFMAN) <u>--100-449923</u>) Chicago (176-39) (RUBIN) (Encs. 6) (RM) 2-176-28) (HOFFMAN) (RUBIL) (42) .:: York (100-157178) - York (100-161445) (HOFFMAN)
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York March 16, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. Bufiles 176-59 176-34

NYfiles 176-9

179-6

Jerry Clyde Rubin Abbott Howard Hoffman

Page 19 of the late city edition of the "New York Post", a daily New York City newspaper, dated March 13, 1970, contained an article captioned, "War Foes Split on Priorities". This article reflects that Jerry Rubin and Abbie Hoffman appeared at the end of the "1970 Senators for Peace and *ew Priorities" rally, which was held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, on the evening of March 12, 1970. A copy of this article follows:

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7ar Foes

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Priorifies

By CHRIS WILLIAMS

The peace movement is alive and united on the need for new priorities but split over what those priorities are and how they should be reached.

Jerry Rubin, speaking at the "1970 Senotors for Peace"; and New Priorities" relly at Madison Square Garden lost in fight, represents one extreme. He said there was a "greenter danger from Pochids who compromise with the right wing than from the right wing" itself.

Rubin said "freeing Panthers is more important than supporting Senators who sell you out at the next train, stop."

Sen. Hughes (D-Iowa) said "the new priorities call for massive changes in our system and realiseation of our neodirees" within the system.

Galaxy of Stars

Other speakers at the really, sponsored by the Fund for New Priorities, included former Attoracy General Ramsey Clark and journalist I.F. Stone. Many entertainers including Henry and Peter Fonda, Alan Alda, and Eli Wallach were there so were I men and women who were indicated or convicted in each liberties cases during the past year.

Rubin, Abbie Hoffman, a member of the Panthers and the 12 civil liberties defendants all appeared at the ead of the program. Until they went, on, the rally was unified. But many people walted out during the closing speeches, and others heekled. However, many of the younger members of the audience massed on the stage. The rally was attended by between 10,000 and 12,000 people—about half the Garden's capacity.

Hughes characterized the Nixon Administration as a "government that at this time represents another three Rs-regression, recession, and repression." He said the Administration was "locked into the policies of the past— the suicidal policies of gradualism, compromise, (and) postponement.

Community Action

The Senator said, "We can break out of the treadmill of militarism, wipe out hunger and malnutrition, make our homes safe, preserve civil rights, and rescue our environment."

He said the basis for establishing these new priorities was organization at the community level and reform of the political parties.

Clark sold the Administration would "sacrifice liberty" for safety and lose both."

Stone accused Nixon of trying to "block out the cost of the Victnam war." He characterized John Mitchell as the "most repressive Attorney General since A. Mitchell Palmer, father, of the post-World War, Liked public."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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Memorandum

O /: DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 5/20/70

FROM

SUBJECT:



SAC, ALEXANDRIA (164-19) (RUC)

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Alexandria telephone call to WFO, 5/11/70.

On May 8, 1970, Deputy U. S. Marshal with Eastern Airlines at Washington National Airport in Arlington, telephonically advised the Alexandria Division that he had just received information from Deputy USM

Eastern gate at Newark, New Jersey Airport that captioned subject and his girl friend had boarded Eastern Shuttle Flight 575, Newark Airport, at 6:00 p.m., scheduled to arrive WNA 7:00 p.m. on May 8, 1970 stated that further advised that HOFFMAN and his girl friend each were carrying a Navy surplus type gas mask.

The above information being set forth for the information of the recipient offices in the possibility that HOFFMAN's activities may have been in violation of his current bond.

2 - Bureau

Ž - Chicago (RM)

2 - Newark (RM)

2 - New York (RM)

2 - WFO

2 - Alexandria

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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USM Chgo Ill	Abbie Hoffman #69266	4-9-69	Fed Riot Act	
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USM Chgo Ill	Abbie Hoffman #70495	2-14-	contempt of crt	
	Residence: Unk	nown		,
Cook Co Jail Chgo Ill	Abbie Y. Boffman #7001920	2-14-70	contempt SKUSM	
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John Edgar Hoover Director

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John Edgar Hoover
Director

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John Edgar Hoover Director



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